Cambria Freeman.

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VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1872. NUMBER 25.

BALTIMORE.

DEMOCRATIC NATION'L CONVENTION

CINCINNATI PLATFORM ADOPTED.

GREELEY AND BROWN NOMINATED.

ONE BALLOT FOR EACH DOES IT.

Full Report of the Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—At this hour (11.30 a. m.) the stage of the opera house is rapidly filling up with representatives of the press, but a large number of Bohemians have been unable to obtain an entrance. A vast number are outside, struggling vainly for admission.

The interior of the opera house is appropriately and tastefully arranged with colors of the various states, which depend from the dress circle and gallery, and portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and other renowned statesmen are conspicuous on either side of the stage.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the national democratic committee, who said:

MR. BELMONT'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the national democratic convention, who have met in order to present to the American people the candidates for president and vice president, for whom they solicit the suffrages of the democratic and conservative voters of this great republic. At our last national convention, on the Fourth of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of Gen. Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of the government by the executive and by congress, to be enforced by the bayonets of a military despotism. The vast majority of the people of the United States have with grief and sorrow seen the correctness of that prediction, and they look forward with fear and apprehension to the dangers which are threatening us, if by the re-election of Gen. Grant, the policy thus far pursued by the radical party will be continued.

The thinking men of both parties have become alive to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many states of the Union. That, by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws through a depraved majority in congress, the rights of those states are infringed and trampled upon, and that Cæsarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our federal system, and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the republic. These abuses have become so glaring that the wisest and best men of the republican party have severed themselves from the radical wing, which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years' reign of corruption, usurpation, and despotism, and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of a candidate whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the patriotic impulse which dictated their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidate. The resolutions of the Cincinnati convention are what the country require, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us, I trust no predilections or prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. General Grant has been a good and faithful servant during our civil war. His stubborn and indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union arms with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity.

I am willing to concede that his intentions on taking the presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he has most signally and sadly failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of a grateful people. He is at this moment the very personification of the misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the republic, and endangers the liberties of the people.

On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the democratic party, and violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands; but Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his admirable and manly letter of acceptance he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that if elected he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully.

However much you might desire to fight the coming battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition if the selection of a good and wise man outside of our own ranks offers better chances of success. You must remember that you are here not only as democrats, but as citizens of our common country, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she demands at your hands. And now, before I propose to your acceptance the temporary chairman of this convention, permit me to detain you one moment longer by a few words of an entirely personal character.

With my present action terminates my official functions as chairman of the national democratic committee, an office which, by the confidence of my constituents and the courtesy of my colleagues, I have held for twelve consecutive years. During all that time I have striven with honest zeal and with all the energy and capacity which God has given me, to do my duty faithfully to the party and to the country, and to render myself worthy of the great trust confided to me. While I was grieved and deeply mortified to see at various times my motives and actions misconstrued by several democratic papers, and that some even descended to the fabrication of the most absurd falsehoods concerning my social and political conduct, I have had the proud and consoling satisfaction that my colleagues on the national committee, and all those who know me, did justice to the integrity and purity of my intentions in all the trying situations in which my official position had placed me; and let me tell you, gentlemen, that there is not one amongst you who bears a warmer and truer affection to our party and our country than I have done and ever shall do.

You love this great republic, "your native land," as you do the mother who gave you birth; but to me she is the cherished bride and choice of my youth—the faithful and loving companion of my manhood, and now that I enter upon the sere and yellow leaf of life, I cling to her with all the recollections of the manifold blessings received at her hands.

I retire from the position which I have held to take my place in the rank and file of that great party whose national, conservative and constitutional principles have claimed my unwavering allegiance for the last thirty years; and as long as the Almighty will spare my life I shall never falter in my love and devotion to our party and our country.

I have the honor to propose to you as your temporary chairman a distinguished and venerable citizen of Virginia, a grandson of the patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It is an auspicious omen that a scion of the author of the Declaration of Independence is to inaugurate the struggle of the democracy for freedom and equality for every American citizen, and against oppression and tyranny in our fair land.

Mr Belmont's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. The mention of Mr. Greeley's name was received with demonstrations of approval. So were the speaker's personal references to himself. At the conclusion he said: "I have the honor to propose the name of Hon. Thomas Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, as your temporary chairman." Music by the band, "Dixie."

Mr. Randolph took his seat amid cheers.

SPEECH OF MR. RANDOLPH.

I am aware that the very great honor conferred on me by this body is due to no personal merit of my own, but is a token of respect to the state from which I came, and a recognition of other circumstances possibly adventitious.

I am perhaps the oldest man of this body, and a life of eighty years spent in the democratic republican party constitutes me a senior member. I remember freshly every presidential contest from the first election of Jefferson to the present time, and I can say with truth that I remember none which involved higher questions of personal liability, local self-government, honest administration and constitutional freedom than the present, or one which demanded of our party and our people a calmer or more earnest recourse to prudential principles.

Should you, therefore, in your wisdom, decide to pronounce in favor of the Cincinnati candidates, I shall, for one, most cheerfully bury all past differences, and vote and labor for their election with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore, and mean ever to support, the candidates of the Democratic party. The American people look with great solicitude to your deliberations. It is for you to devise means by which to free them from the evils under which they are suffering; but in order to attain that end you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference.

It strikes me as the duty of this hour and of this body to wrest the government from the hands of its present despotic and corrupt holders, and to place it in honest hands; to restore to the citizens everywhere the proud consciousness of personal right, and to all the states perfect integrity of local self-government. This, with the recognition of the supremacy of the civil constitution and the law will, in my judgment, discharge all our present duty.

The foregoing remarks were delivered with much energy and effectiveness, considering that the speaker is nearly an octogenarian, and were repeatedly cheered.

The Rev. Henry Slicer being presented, addressed the Throne of Grace.

Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetts, was chosen temporary secretary.

Mr. Madigan, of Maine, moved that E. O. Perrin, of New York, be appointed temporary reading secretary. Agreed to.

Mr. M'Henry, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Belmont on retiring as chairman of the national committee.

The chairman ruled that all resolutions were out of order until the organization was perfected.

Mr. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution that each state be called in alphabetical order, that the chairman of each delegation may name their members of the several committees, and may also, in case of contest, name the contestant.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

A call of the states was about to be proceeded with when Governor Hoffman, of New York, addressed the chair. He was greeted with loud applause. He said he did not want to detain the action of the convention, but he did not see how the states could name men to serve on committees when they did not know the committees were to be appointed. When they did know they could name men to serve on them.

After come further discussion the call of states was then proceeded with, the chairman of each delegation responding when called and naming one person on credentials and one on permanent organization.

Cheers were given when Missouri, South Carolina and Pennsylvania were called, and when Governor Hoffman rose to respond for New York he was loudly applauded.

At the mention of Fitzhugh Lee's name as a member of the committee on credentials from Virginia, cheers sprang up among the southern delegates and was taken up by the convention.

Mr. Cox moved that the rules of the last democratic convention shall prevail until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Also, a resolution by Governor Hoffman, that two committees be appointed, one on credentials and one on permanent organization, to be composed of delegates already named by the chairman of the delegations which had just been called.

A RECESS.

At 1:15 p. m, a recess was taken until 4 p. m., prior to which it was announced that the committee on organization would meet at the Carrollton in the rooms of the New York delegation, and the committee on credentials at the opera house.

At the meeting of the committee on credentials all the states reported full delegations, with no contests. The meeting was very brief and harmonious.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following is a list of the vice presidents: Alabama, Dr. Sikes; Arkansas, D. W. Carroll; California, E. Casserly; Connecticut, D. A. Daniels; Delaware, J. H. Poynter; Florida, Thomas Randall; Georgia, H. L. Benning; Illinois, W. M. Garrow: Indiana, B. W. Hanna; Iowa, John H. Peters; Kansas, Isaac Sharp; Kentucky, G. P. Doerne; Louisiana, B. F. Taylor; Maine, W. H. Chrimes; Maryland, R. T. Banks; Massachusetts, D. D. Brodhead; Michigan, E. A. Lathrop; Minnesota, W. Lee; Mississippi, M. R. Watson; Missouri, Silas Woodson; Nebraska, John Black; Nevada, S. B. Wymauns; New Hampshire, G. W. M. Pittman; New Jersey, Albert A. Slape; New York, Thomas Kinsella; North Carolina, R. M. Armstrong; Ohio, Albert Gaether, Oregan, E. F. Colby; Pennsylvania, William M'Mullin; Rhode Island, Hyman Pierce; South Caralina, William Aiken; Tennessee, Neil S. Brown; Texas, J. W. Henderson: Vermont, M. T. Horribean; Virginia, A. T. Caperton; Dakota, B. Tripp; District of Columbia, R. T. Merrick; New Mexico, Charles Pleasant.

AFTERNOON.

At four o'clock the opera house was again filled, the attendance being larger than in the morning, and every available foot of space being occupied.

While awaiting the arrival of Mr. Doolittle, who had been selected as permanent chairman, there were loud and repeated cries from the gallery for Hoffman, who finally rose, bowed and gracefully waved his hand.

He then called for the report from the committee on credentials.

The chair stated that the committee had not yet prepared their report.

The report of the committee on orgaization was then read.

Mr. Doolittle's name was received with tremendous applause, followed by cheering.

Mr. Doolittle, permanent chairman of the convention, was escorted to the platform by Governor Hoffman, Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and others, and was received with enthusiastic demonstrations. He at once addressed himself to the expectant audience and brought order out of confusion, his distinct and resonant voice sounding clearly and authoritively above the general confusion.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

He said that two years ago, nearly five years after the bloody period of the civil war had closed, the liberal republicans of Missouri, feeling keenly the attempted federal dictations in their local elections, inaugurated a movement to restore equal rights to all, white as well as black. [Applause.] The feeling of thinking men was that the time had come to cry halt and re-assert the cardinal doctrines of the republic. The sentiment now was for universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace. This movement did not propose to take away any right or any franchise that has been secured to the blacks, but it clearly demanded that freedom and equal rights be restored to the white people. [Prolonged applause.]

He urged unity of action, and instanced the fact that eighty thousand democrats and republicans in Missouri had co operated in a patriotic union. Even those who had fought against each other in battle now clasped hands over the bloody chasm. [Applause.] These same men would now bear the liberal flag to glorious victory. This, gentleman, he said, is liberal republicanism. The real end of the civil war came with that liberal victory in Missouri, and did not come til then. By that political union, civil strife and hate had given place to peace and a joy that was almost unspeakable. This feeling had culminated at Cincinnati, where earnest men had convened and presented candidates for President and Vice President. That convention had nominated for President Horace Greeley [prolonged and oft repeated cheers] and for Vice President B. Gratz Brown.—[Renewed cheering.] The paramount question before the Cincinnati and other liberal conventions was, shall democrats cooperate and accept their invitation and elect their candidates. [Cries of yes, we will, and yells for Greeley.]

What means this union between two millions of democrats and one million of republicans? There are some things it does not mean. It signifies no union of the dead upon dead issues. It means no abandonment of principles and of right. It means a frank, manly, honorable and equal union of men who have the heart and intelligence and brains to accept living issues and do their duty to their God and their fellow-men.

The present question is not the Lecompton constitution, nor the abolition of slavery, nor the fourteenth amendment nor the fifteenth, nor negro suffrage. These have been fought out and are no more an issue than the Mexican war. This great political union, therefore means progress—no steps backward, and no turning to the right or to the left. It means to do for all the other states of the south what it has done for Missouri; it means personal freedom and equal rights to all men, whites as well as black; it means the domination once more of intelligence and integrity instead of a man whose whole life has been formed upon the idea of a camp, not to speak of his small vices; it means to elevate a peace president [applause]; it means to place the civil laws above the sword [renewed applause]; it means to arrest the tendency to centralize power now manifest in the administration of the government; it means a general civil service reform, beginning with the President himself. [Loud applause.] It means the discontinuance of executive practices which have pained every true man, whether republican or democrat; it means a higher tone and greater vigor to all branches of our government.

In conclusion he hoped the present action of the convention would be such that every one in attendance would remember with pride and gratitude the convention of the 9th of July, 1872. [Great applause.]

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion it was then ordered that the chairman of each state now name one member of the national executive committee.

Governor Hoffman, the representative of the New York delegation, obtained leave to retire, in the hope that they would be able shortly to name their number. They soon returned, and after stating that August Belmont had respectfully declined further service on the national committee, presented the name of Augustus Schell, which was received with a round of cheers.

During the call of states President Doolittle announced that the committee on resolutions would meet at eight o'clock in the rooms of the New York delegation at the Carrollton house, and a delegate from New York moved that the convention do now proceed to nominate the candidate for President of the United States.

The motion was received with cries of "No, no."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kentucky, it was then ordered that a committee on resolutions be appointed, to be composed of persons suggested by the chairman of each state delegation.

On motion of B. W. Hanna it was ordered that all resolutions proposed be referred to the committee on resolutions without reading or debate.

A FULL REPRESENTATION.

The committee on credentials then reported that all the states and territories were duly represented, without any irregularity or contest, and that delegates to the number of 732 were present.

ADJOURNMENT.

Judge Rankin, of New Jersey, moved that the convention adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Governor Hoffman then moved that when the convention adjourned it be until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Adopted.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Popular excitement to-day over the proceedings of the great national democratic convention was even more intense than yesterday, and from an early hour the streets leading to the grand opera house were thronged by a rushing, eager, swelling crowd, intent only upon participating as far as possible in the important doings of the day.

Long in advance of the hour of ten the opera house was crowded, and the scene was attended with the same animation and demonstrations which so strikingly distinguished the convention yesterday.

The fine band of the Americus club, of Philadelphia, was stationed in the upper gallery, and the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage, reached an acme when the stirring notes of 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'Dixie,' and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' were rendered.

Two other excellent bands were also in attendance and there was no lack of the important adjuncts of a gathering of the people and their representatives.

The convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock by the president, Hon. James R. Doolittle, the proceedings were opened by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Leyburn of the Presbyterian church.

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM REPORTED.

Mr. Burr, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made a report, preceded by the preample agreed upon, and followed by the Cincinnati platform. The secretary, Mr. Perrin, began to read the preamble, but his voice was drowned in deafening applause. At the request of a delegate the entire platform was then read by Mr. Perrin, the enunciation of each principle bringing forth great applause, particularly the parts relating to the removal of disabilities, the one term for President and the remission of the adjustment of the tariff to the different congressional districts. On the conclusion delegates rose and cheered, but the president rapped to order, and Mr. Burr said the resolutions were voted for by every state except Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Delaware. He moved its adoption, and asked for the previous question.

DELAWARE OBJECTS.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, asked if the previous question, another name for gag rule, was to be adopted by a democratic convention. [Applause and hisses.]

The chair said the convention had adopted the rules of the house of representatives for the purpose of facilitating business.

AN APPEAL FOR TEN MINUTES.

Mr. Bayard then appealed to Mr. Burr to give ten minutes for the minority of the committee to give their views. [Cries of "Yes, yes," and "No, no."]

A delegate from Pennsylvania seconded the appeal of Mr. Bayard.

Another delegate rose and cried out against the gag, the chair rapping and saying no debate was in order.

Mr. Burr said he could not allow any time as he was under instructions from the committee.

A scene of much confusion here ensued, several delegates rising and attempting to make themselves heard, but utterly failed in consequence of the din which was constantly kept up by shouts, cries of "question," and stamping of feet.

A delegate from Pennsylvania demanded that the vote on the previous question be taken by states.

The vote on the demand for the previous question was then taken, the roll of the states being called in order.

HOW THE STATES VOTED.

Governor Hoffman announced that the state of New York voted aye, but not as a unit.

The president stated for the information of delegates that after the previous question was sustained it would be in the power of the chairman of the committee to give an hour for debate.

With this explanation, Governor Hoffman said the state of New York voted aye, which announcement was received with great applause.

Several other states, which had voted in the negative, then changed their votes to the affirmative, amid great applause. The vote resulted, ayes 553, nays 156—Delaware, Oregan, Texas and Virginia voting solid in the negative. The following states divided: Pennsylvania voted ayes 37, nays 21; Rhode Island, ayes 3, nays 11; West Virginia, ayes 3, nays 3; Maryland, ayes 14, nays 2; Alabama, ayes 10, nays 10; Florida, ayes 6, nays 2. Subsequently delegates from Ohio asked to have their votes recorded in the negative.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD.

Mr. Burr then yielded ten minutes to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, who, when he rose, was greeted with applause, when the chair remarked that this was not a mass meeting.

Mr. Bayard said if ever the country needed men to rise above the mere trammels of party it was now. How was reform to be made in the government if the best and purest instincts of the people were not to be aroused? The democratic party was the organization through which the salvation of the country was to come.

He asked if this great organization shall not be allowed to have an independent expression of its own opinions. [Cries of yes.] What shall be said of adopting, without crossing a t or dotting an i, the platform of men who have never been in our councils. He wanted the democrats to have an opportunity for a straightforward expression of their own opinions without having the words of other men forced down their throats.—[Applause and hisses.] If the convention was ready for this he was not. He did not wish to see a great majority bow to the will of a small minority. [Cries of true, and some faint hisses, which were drowned in applause.]

Mr. Burr said he would give ten minutes more to Mr. Bayard, when

Mr. Gallagher, of Connecticut, said he objected to Mr. Bayard or any other man going on.

The chair said Mr. Gallagher was not in order, and he was compelled to sit down, cries and shouts coming from all parts of the house for him to sit down.

A delegate asked Mr. Bayard to state any resolution of the Cincinnati platform that was not essentially democratic.

Mr. Bayard said he did not mean to be catechised, but to proceed in his own way.

He continued to argue that the proceeding was contrary to democratic usage. He entered his protest against the adoption in this manner of the platform of men not of the democratic party.

A SPEECH FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolina, regretted there should be any difference of opinion as to men or platform in this solemn juncture of our national affairs. He then went on to speak of the issues before the country, asserting that the reconstruction acts and all the amendments to the constitution had been now accepted by the democratic party in the south and elsewhere. [Great applause.] Now, at this perilous juncture, is it right for the democratic party to stop for mere words. This convention is not here to deliberate with a view to the politics of one state, but to the salvation of the whole republic.

He then depicted in eloquent pathos the down trodden condition of poor South Carolina, crushed almost to the dust, criticised the administration, and painted the evils which afflicted the whole country, and urged all good men to unite to put down the evils. (The loudest and most enthusiastic applause and cheering here broke in, and although Mr. O'Conner's time was out, he was urged from all parts of the house to go on.) South Carolina stretched out her hand to her brethren in the north; she asked them to help her to elect a man who will give us peace, a man who is the embodiment of peace and benevolence. [Cheering.]

South Carolina was the Ireland of America. He said no party in this country would ever attempt to deprive the negro of the suffrage which had been given to him. [Great applause.] Mr. O'Conner concluded amidst the wildest applause.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the platform. When Delaware was reached and her vote was received in the negative, hisses came from all parts of the house, mixed with faint applause.

A delegate desired it to be understood that no member of the convention was participating in the hisses, and the chair again appealed to the galleries to preserve order.

ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM.

As various states voted in the affirmative, the announcement was received with applause, particularly when Maryland cast her six votes on that side, and New York her seventy. Virginia her twenty-two and South Carolina her sixteen. When the final vote was announced, the applause broke forth unrestrained, and continued for some minutes.

THE VOTE ON THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	20	..
Arkansas	12	..
California	12	..
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	..	6
Florida	6	2
Georgia	3	10
Illinois	42	..
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	22	..
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	24	..
Louisiana	16	..
Maine	15	..
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	20	..
Michigan	22	..
Minnesota	10	..
Mississippi	7	9
Missouri	28	2
Nebraska	6	..
Nevada	6	..
New Hampshire	10	..
New Jersey	9	5
New York	70	..
North Carolina	20	..
Ohio	44	..
Oregon	..	6
Pennsylvania	51	7
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	14	..
Tennessee	24	..
Texas	5	..
Vermont	10	..
Virginia	22	..
West Virginia	8	2
Wisconsin	20	..
Total	670	62

The Alabama delegation, in changing their vote, stated that they would have voted unanimously to accept Horace Greeley's letter, but after voting against the platform they could not unanimously vote for it.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the democratic electors of the United States, in convention assembled, do present the following principles, already adopted at Cincinnati, as essential to just government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of the citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we refer discussion of the subject to people in their respective congressional districts, and to the decision of congress thereon, wholly free of executive interference or dictation.

Seventh—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifice of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh—We hold that it is the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth—For the promotion of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliation.

GERMAN CITIZENS FOR GREELEY.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, presented a communication from 15,000 German citizens of New York. The communication, measuring many feet in length, reaching from the stage to the end of the house, was sent up to the desk.

It repudiated the appearance of parties in the Fifth avenue (New York) conference as representatives of the German element, and asks the convention to accept Horace Greeley.

Its reading was received with great applause.

VOTING FOR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Ray, of Indiana, then moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, the vote to be taken by states. Adopted.

Hon. S. S. Cox offered a resolution that the chairman of each delegation shall announce the vote of his state, and his announcement shall be taken without question. Adopted.

CALL OF THE STATES.

The roll of the states was then called, and Alabama led off with twenty votes for Horace Greeley, of New York, when the whole convention rose en masse and cheered.

Cheer after cheer rent the air; hands were thrown up; Arkansas, California and Connecticut followed with unanimous votes, all of which were received with cheers.

When Delaware was reached her six votes were cast for Hon. James A Bayard, of that State, father of Senator Bayard.

Georgia cast four votes blank and eighteen for Horace Greeley.

State after state then followed in unanimous votes for Horace Greeley, the announcement of each being received with cheers. When Maryland cast her sixteen votes for Greeley, the cheering was most enthusiastic.

The chairman of the Missouri delegation announced in casting the vote of his state that it would give the largest majority of any state for Greeley.

New Jersey cast nine votes for Greeley and nine for James A. Bayard.

When the state of New York was reached her seventy delegates rose simultaneously in their places, which was responded to by the rising of the convention en masse and saluting the representatives of that great state with rousing cheers, which the delegation acknowledged by bowing.

Ten cheers were again given for New York and for Governor Hoffman. Governor Hoffman then added to the Greeley column the magnificent vote of his delegation, and said New York would give more majority for Greeley than Missouri would cast votes. [Great cheering.]

He then expressed his regret at the vote of Delaware and New Jersey. New York was a democratic state; it had 400,000 democratic votes, yet for the sake of that which was above all party it was ready to make a sacrifice of all past prejudices, and it asked others to do the same.

GREELEY NOMINATED.

Horace Greeley was nominated for President on the first ballot, all the states voting for him except Delaware and New Jersey, the latter of which was divided, and voted nine for Greeley and nine for Bayard, of Delaware.

The vote stood—

Greeley	686
Black	21
Bayard	16
Groesbeck	2
Blank	7
Total	732

Wild cheers, and the band played "Battle Cry of Freedom," followed by "Hail to the Chief."

When the music ceased a scene was lowered at the rear of the stage presenting a view of the White House. [Applause.] Order being restored the motion of Mr. Wallace that the nomination be made unanimous was put and carried, with one or two dissents. The roll was then called on the nomination for Vice President, resulting as follows:

Brown	718
Stevenson	6
Blank	13
Total	732

The blank votes were: Florida, 2; New Jersey, 9; West Virginia, 2. Total, 13.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Bouck, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution appointing a committee of one from each state, to be named by the respective delegations, to apprise the candidates of their nomination.

Mr. Bayard, of Ohio, moved to amend by adding the president of the convention and that he be chairman. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that on adjournment the convention would, with music, escort the New York and Missouri delegations to their quarters.

A resolution was adopted leaving the place of the next national convention to be decided by the national committee.

Also, a resolution of thanks to John T. Ford, to Frederick Paine and to Baltimore city for courtesies.

Also, thanks to Mr. Doolittle for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the convention.

Mr. Thayer, of New York, made a few remarks eulogistic of Mr. Greeley.

The chairman returned thanks for the kind expression toward him, and invoked the blessing of Providence upon the effects of the convention.

Mr. Hines, of Kentucky, offered a resolution of thanks to E. O Perrin, reading secretary, which was adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the sergeant-at-arms and other officers was adopted. Also, to F. O. Prince as secretary to the national committee.

At one p. m. the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

HORACE GREELEY, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, was born at Amherst, N. H., February 3d, 1811. He is the oldest survivor of seven children. He is of Scotch, Irish and English lineage. His ancestors were farmers, and generally poor. At four years of age he could read and spell creditably and at five he was equal, in those branches, to any one attending school. He began the study of grammar and mastered it at eight. His school days in summer ended with his seventh and in winter with his fourteenth year, being much interrupted at earlier periods by the necessities of a life of poverty and labor. He never enjoyed the benefits of a day's teaching in any other than a rural common school of from two to four months each. When not quite ten years of age, he, with his father and elder brother, were employed in clearing land by contract and farming on the shares. During this time he employed his winter evenings in reading and studying books that were loaned to him. At fifteen he was apprenticed to the printing business and served four years. In 1831 he went to New York and worked as a journeyman. In 1842 he started the DAILY TRIBUNE. He was married in 1836 to Mary Cheney. They have had five children, only two of whom are living. He is a very industrious and temperate man—using no alcoholic liquors or tobacco. Besides editing one of the most influential newspapers in America, he has found time to write several important works, among which are the "American Conflict," "Hints Towards Reform," and "What I Know About Farming." In 1848 he was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Thirtieth Congress. Up to a recent date he has acted with the Republican party, but on account of the corruptions of the Grant administration, he denounced the malfeasance of Grant in the most bitter terms. On the second of May last he was nominated by the Liberal Republicans as their candidate for President, and being placed on a substantially Democratic platform and his nomination being very favorably received by the people, the Democracy have made him their nominee.

B. GRATZ BROWN, the choice of the Democracy for the Vice Presidency, was born in Kentucky; graduated at Yale College; settled in Missouri and served a number of terms in the Legislature; from 1850 to 1857 he was editor of the St. Louis DEMOCRAT, and in 1860 was elected a Senator in Congress, from Missouri, for the term ending in 1867, serving on several important committees. In 1870 he was elected Governor of Missouri, and his pure and able administration of the government of that State has commanded the admiration and respect of all good men.

HORACE GREELEY ALWAYS A DEMOCRAT.—Horace Greeley was always a Democrat—a Democrat even when he turned and assaulted the men whose names were dearest to us of the Democracy. He was a man of the people; he came up from the printer's case to be counselor of the country. He was a royal Democrat when he tramped into the city of New York on the 17th of August, 1831, a thin, poverty-struck boy of twenty, and found a job to set up the New Testament with Greek margins at $5 a week. We may dispute on the position of the negro, on the rate of interest or the general policy of the government, but who among us shall deny that the thin-faced boy whose hat covered his fortune—his brains—was a Democrat despite his creed?

The man who is honored above all other men to-day has never turned aside from the generous principles he first espoused. He remembers that the lines of his life were originally cast among the poor and lowly, and now among the poor and lowly he finds his warmest friends. He has strengthened the weak, he has lifted the fallen, he has defended religious liberty, he has been steadfast in his faith to freedom during all the forty years of his active life.—[Utica Observer.

IT is a melting and sorrowful sight to observe those republican journalists who, for well nigh a generation, have sat at the feet of Mr. Greeley, listened to his words, applauded and endorsed his views, copied his articles, cut their opinions according to his pattern, and even imitated his style, dress and address, turning upon him, reflecting upon his history and becoming relentless critics of his course, personal conduct and journalistic history. What is the world coming to when men, simply because he is a candidate for office, turn upon their life-long prophet and instructor, and not merely repudiate his counsels, but reflect upon his motives, disparage his manners and assail his character? The suddenness of their perversion is also astonishing. A few short weeks ago they were Mr Greeley's humble servants and warm admirers; now nothing can exceed their hatred of his qualities and their contempt for his understanding. It is truly heartrending.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, :: July 20, 1872.

Democratic National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES R. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Prov. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

Greeley and Brown.

One week after the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown at Cincinnati, the Democratic State Convention of Tennessee met at Nashville, accepted the Cincinnati platform and declared it inexpedient and dangerous for the Democratic National Convention to make a straight-out nomination. This was significant, coming from the source it did, but when, only a few days afterwards, the Democratic Convention of the great State of New York virtually instructed her delegates to Baltimore to vote for Greeley and Brown, it did not require a political prophet to foretell that their nomination would become an accomplished fact. After the prompt action of these two States, the Democratic column from Maine to Oregon turned its face squarely towards Cincinnati and from there to Baltimore.

It would be perfectly idle for us now to discuss at length the question why all this came to pass. The explanation can be easily given and will be readily accepted by any Democrat of ordinary political sagacity. It is this: In view of the present relative strength of the Democratic and Radical parties, it is as absolutely true as any problem in mathematics can be, that the Democratic party, "*solitary and alone*," to use the words of one of its greatest leaders on a memorable occasion, cannot defeat the office-holders and their candidate, (Grant,) and that his overthrow and expulsion from power can only be certainly accomplished by a complete and perfect union upon the same candidates and the same platform of the entire Democratic vote and the vote of the Liberal or anti-Grant portion of the Republican party. This is a self-evident fact in the present state of parties in this country. This being so, it is the great political miracle of our day that the Southern Democracy have rolled Horace Greeley under their tongue "as a sweet morsel," and demanded almost with one united voice that *he* should be their trusted leader. Although he had been their consistent and inveterate political foe, judged from their own standpoint, they regard him as their Moses to lead them safely across the political Red Sea and out of the proscriptive and revengful rule of Grant, the Pharoah of Radicalism, into the bright and happy land beyond—a land of good will, peace and perfect reconciliation. These are the plain and manifest reasons why Horace Greeley was nominated at Baltimore by the National Democratic Convention. Was it right or was it wrong? We say it was right, and that it was the foreshadowed and logical result of the political revolution throughout the country culminating at Baltimore in the anomalous, but predestined, nomination of Greeley and Brown. We say, moreover, that the nomination of Horace Greely, for the reasons we have before stated, was wise and prudent, and that it was the *only* nomination, looking at it in all its political bearings and aspects, that was fit and politic to have been made.

It is not now a question of what Horace Greeley *has been* in his capacity as editor of the New York *Tribune*, nor is it, or ever ought it to be, a question with a sound and progressive Democrat what amount of abuse and vituperation he has heaped upon the Democratic party; but the vital and living question is, is Horace Greeley in *this* campaign in full accord and sympathy with everything that is honest and pure in the administration of the government, and opposed to all that is oppressive, corrupt and wrong? We believe he is right and honest, and in favor of a perfect reunion of the two sections, based on mutual rights and mutual concessions, and that under his administration a new and better era will be inaugurated in the political history of this country.

Neither the Cincinnati movement nor the result of the Baltimore Convention was the cunningly devised trick of professional politicians, but it was the genuine, strong and irresistible impulse of the popular heart. In this strange and unprecedented political movement, party leaders and party organs, of high as well as low degree, have been overwhelmed and swept away by the irresistible tide of public opinion as chaff is before the whirlwind. The Baltimore Convention was the Supreme Court sitting in judgment on the fate of the Democratic party, speaking in a political sense, and from its decision there can be no appeal. As an earnest and consistent Democrat we cheerfully submit to its decision, and will give our best efforts in behalf of the election of the Baltimore ticket.

The New York "World."

As a political organ, the New York *World* has always been conducted with the most consummate ability. For force and vigor, it has been a power in the land, and has exercised an influence second to no other political journal in the country. What we entirely approved and most admired in the conduct of the *World* has been its constant and unflagging efforts to impress upon the Democratic party the policy, as well as the necessity, of discarding the worm-eut and obsolete issues of the past, of letting the dead past bury its own dead, and grappling with the living issues of the present. It is true that in many quarters its wise and prudent counsels were at first cautiously, if not unfavorably, received, but the seed which it planted has in time borne good fruit, and it may now be said that its considerate advice has become the well-recognized and established policy and action of the national Democracy.

Recognizing the self-evident fact, that in the pending Presidental struggle the Democratic party, unaided and alone, would be powerless to elect its own candidate, it warmly espoused a coalition with the Liberal Republicans as the only sure and practical method of wresting the control of the goverument from the hands of those who now misuse and pervert it to their own personal arms. Although the "*World*, and the test of mankind" believed and taught that the Republican Mahomet ought to come to the mountain of Democracy, rather than that the mountain should pass over to Mahomet, still it was not unyielding and did not insist on the first alternative as a *sine qua non* to the proposed union of the two political forces.

For reasons which were no doubt satisfactory to the *World*, and in perfect harmony with the purpose at which it aimed, it favored and ably advocated the nomination of Charles Francis Adams by the Liberal Republican Convention which met at Cincinnati. But Mr. Adams was not nominated at Cincinnati, and Horace Greeley was.—Since that event occurred, the *World* has persistently, both in season and out of season, violently resisted and strenuously opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention. The nomination, however, having been made, the *World* acquiesces in the decision of the only regularly constituted tribunal of the Democratic party for the final settlement of the question.

Of course the *World*, from its political antecedents, could not, and we felt confident would not, go behind its well-established record and encourage a bolt or refuse to support even an objectionoble candidate, when that candidate was placed in nomination by the proper tribunal and under the well-recognized rules and customs of the Democratic party.

On the day after the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention, the *World* contained a well-written article on the result of its deliberations, replete with wholesome and salutary advice, a portion of which we publish below, and commend it to the serious consideration of our readers:

> The World is of course bound by its reiterated pledges and promises, and by its sense of fidelity to the Democratic party, to acquiesce in what was done yesterday at Baltimore It therefore accepts Mr. Greeley as the Democratic candidate for President. Without attempting to conceal its doubts and misgivings, it subordinates its views to those of the party, and loyally abides by the decision of the National Convention. We trust that the action at Baltimore may be indorsed by the people; and if it receives the full approbation of the Democratic masses, Mr. Greeley will be the next President of the United States.
>
> For ourselves (since we are reduced to this alternative) we altogether prefer Greeley to Grant; but there are multitudes of Democrats who, in their present temper, would as soon have one of these Republicans at the head of the Government as the other The success of the Greeley campaign depends on the ability of the Democratic party to convince there recalcitrant Democrats that the public interests would be promoted by Mr. Greeley's election. The real hinge of the Presidential election is the possibility of convincing the anti-Greeley Democrats that he is a better candidate than Grant.
>
> Inasmuch as the success of the campaign depends on reconciling the whole Democratic party to Mr. Greeley's nomination, nothing could be more ill-judged and suicidal than pouring out vials of wrathful abuse upon the anti-Greeley Democrats. If they are treated with decent courtesy and consideration, they will, by and by, ungraciously and grudgingly perhaps, but still effectively, support the Baltimore nomination. But if they are pursued and hounded down as accomplices of Grant, if their motives are impugned and their patriotism called in question, they will be driven over into the Grant camp, and the election lost. The Democrats who dislike the nomination of Greeley hold the balance of power. On them it depends whether Grant or Greeley shall be the next President. If Mr. Greeley's friends should be so foolish as to impugn their motives instead of attempting to convince their judgment, the campaign is lost. It is essential to the success of the canvass that their views should be respected and their prejudices humored; that due allowance should be made for their instinctive opposition to so strange a candidate; and that, instead of driving them away by furious aspersion of their motives, they should be courted and conciliated by conceding their patriotism and courteously persuading them that a Democratic triumph under Mr. Greeley would be altogether better than anything that could come from the re-election of Grant. Unless these recalcitrant Democrats can be won over, the campaign against Grant is utterly hopeless; and it is too evident that they cannot be gained by browbeating and reviling them, but only by treating them as honest, sincere men who have serious misgivings as to the effect of nominating Mr. Greeley If a reasonable deference is paid to their conscientious scruples, they may easily be brought into harmony with the great body of the party; but if they are driven off by insult and contumely, this Presidential campaign will be lost before it is fairly opened. Now that Mr Greeley has received the regular Democratic nomination, everything depends upon his receiving a full Democratic vote; a result which cannot be accomplished by abuse and imputation of improper motives, but only by kind and courteous appeals to the good sense and magnanimity of hesitating Democrats. Now that the nomination has been made, the great object is to secure Democratic harmony and unanimity; a result which cannot be accomplished by treating Mr. Greeley's Democratic opponents as if they had broken their relations with the Democratic party.

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, was re-nominated for Congress from his district on Thursday last. He made an able and eloquent speech in favor of Horace Greeley on the occasion, which we will publish next week.

Sensible Advice.

The Pittsburgh *Post* was violently opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention, but true to its Democratic instincts, it recognizes the validity and binding force of the action of the Convention and cordially and earnestly supports him. In a recent article it proffers the following wholesome advice to those Democrats who were in political sympathy with it, and as it is sincerely given, we trust it will be kindly received and meet with general acceptation:

> To those Democrats who, like ourselves, have made decided opposition to Greeley, when to the general surprise he was nominated at Cincinnati, we would say in that earnest kindness of feeling which arises from deep disappointment, that we too, were astonished and perplexed by the result. But still, things are not so bad as they might have been, and let us solemnly protest against the giving of any Democratic vote to perpetuate the baleful practices of Grantism. Nor should any Democrat imagine that by declining to vote at all, he will escape the responsibility of perpetuating the ills that are now wearing down our country. Give Grant four years more, and he will conceive the Presidency belongs to him. It is only necessary that absolutism should gain in the next four years as much as it has done in the last four, to produce this result! Let us make a heroic and gigantic effort to overthrow the undue power established by and claimed for the central government by Grant and his minions, in every State and in all the States at once.
>
> For any conscientious Democrat to even speak of voting for Grant is a sin against his "country, his God and truth," and even to think, in his secret soul, of doing such a thing, is a thought that he should, and most assuredly will, repent of with bitterness and sorrow, and in sack-cloth and ashes.

CHIEF JUSTICE THOMPSON, of this State, now the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, had the misfortune, as all good but prudent and sensible men have, to be represented at the Baltimore Convention by a few troubled and unhappy spirits, who professed to believe that, if Judge Thompson was nominated a straight-out Democratic candidate for President, he could be elected. We record it to Judge Thompson's common sense and political sagacity, that as soon as he heard of this foolish and insane movement, he at once telegraphed to his sincere but misguided friends in Baltimore, that he was not and would not be a candidate for President under any circumstances, and that it would meet with his most decided disapproval if his friends, or any of them, should be so indiscreet as to present his name before the Convention, even only for a complimentary vote. Any man who knows Judge Thompson will not be surprised at the prompt and manly course he saw proper to pursue. His continued services are needed by the people of Pennsylvania of both parties on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal in the State.

GREELEY'S WEDDING DAY.—A correspondent writing from Warrenton, N. C., says:

> It was on the 5th day of July, 1836, that Horace Greeley was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary G. Cheney, of Warrenton.
>
> The auspicious event came about in this wise: Miss Cheney, a young lady of remarkably fine person and accomplishments, a native of New England, was engaged in teaching in this place. She was no doubt affianced to Mr. Greeley before she left her northern home, as tradition and the recollection of the oldest inhabitants furnish no evidence of a prior visit of that gentleman to our town.
>
> The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. J. Norwood, in the modest little Episcopal church of which he was then rector, and which still stands embowered among a grove of noble elms and aspens. The bridesmaid was Elizabeth Bragg, sister of the late Governor and Senator of that name, and of General Braxton Bragg. Her attendant, Alexander Yancey, Esq., became her future husband, and the happy couple emigrated to West Tennessee many years ago. Mr. Norwood still lives, as rector of a church in Richmond.
>
> It is even remembered that one of our prominent citizens tendered Mr. Greeley the use of his carriage on the occasion. But the most curious circumstance connected with the event is the ancient legal requirement which it recalls. In colonial times, when the currency consisted of pounds, shillings, and pence, the law made it necessary to give bond that there existed no lawful cause or impediment to obstruct the marriage; and among these impediments extreme poverty and incapacity to support a family, whereby the parish might be involved in expense, was one. Hence the necessity for a bond.

A FRIGHTFUL SITUATION.—An extraordinary case of suffering was brought to light Monday in Cincinnati, in a very singular manner. Officers Codey and Gleason, of the Third district station, were making their usual rounds, and, in coming up Seventh street, their attention was attracted by the almost stifled cries, apparently of some one in great distress coming from the house No. 331. They immediately effected an entrance, and, after a time, traced the noise to the cellar, where they found a woman in a most deplorable condition. The house in question has been vacant for a short time, and the woman, whose name is Margaret Wiltz, had been employed to do some cleaning preparatory to putting it in order for occupancy again. She informed the officers that she went there last Thursday morning and commenced her work, and while cleaning a door that leads into the cellar on the inside, missed her footing and fell into the cellar, a distance of about nine feet, injuring herself so badly that she was unable to get up. She remained in this place from Tuesday until yesterday morning, when found by the officers, without food or water. She stated to the officers that she could hear the noise on the street very plainly, and had made every effort in her power to make herself heard, but in vain, and had finally given herself up to die. Although no bones were broken, she had strained her limbs in the fall, and also received some injuries in her back. The officers conveyed her to the Commercial-hospital, where she now is in a very feeble state.

FOR GREELEY.—P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is out in a letter for Greeley, whom he has known for thirty years, "and known him only to admire and love him." "In my opinion," says Mr. Barnum, "he is as pure a man as God ever made. He has done more to mould the American character for good than any dozen clergymen, editors or any other men in America. He has done more to make the Republican party than any other ten men. He is the most unselfish man I ever knew. His faith is so grounded in justice to all that no man, men or clique can ever tempt him to wink at wrong-doing—hence he will never be cajoled into appointing to office impure men." Barnum is sound.

Speech of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.

Good Advice to Democrats.

At a ratification meeting held in Harrisburg a few days ago, Hon. Wm. A Wallace took occasion to define the duty of Democrats in the present crisis. He was one of those who did not vote for Mr. Greeley in the Pennsylvania delegation, and his words will have weight with all who held similar views. Mr. Wallace spoke as follows:

> Among the political revolutions of the past fifty years, no more significant or singular spectacle has been presented than that which culminated at Baltimore, in the nomination of Greeley and Brown, for the offices of President and Vice-President, by a Democratic National Convention, with all the solemnity and in perfect accordance with the rules and usages of the organization. True it is that we have in our own days seen a British Premier bow his head to the fiat of a progressive public opinion, and deliberately reverse his position upon grave questions of State policy, but he had upon him the robes and obligations of official station and was bound to aid in crystalizing in law the will of the people whose servant he is. That a great political organization, whose highest boast has heretofore been that of devotion to principle, whose membership has been cohered and strengthened by that very devotion, and which with calm deliberation accepted obloquy and scorn, reproach and contumely during a bloody civil war rather than surrender or yield a single syllable of the opinions that were passed upon the doctrines of the constitution and the plain principles of free government, should by its chosen representatives, with unexampled unanimity, place the standard of their faith and their organization in the hands of one who during all those years was ever foremost in their denunciation and who by his persistent antagonism to the cardinal tenets of that faith had won for himself among the masses of their party an unenviable place, as one who sought to destroy and not to heal, may well be said to be a singular spectacle. Of the reason for this result it is my purpose to speak, and whilst in my place as a Senatorial delegate representing the Democracy of the State, I did what I could in honor to resist the tide, and voted with the twenty-three men from Pennsylvania who composed the minority of the delegation and voted against Mr Greeley, yet I can appreciate the arguments that were so potential in accomplishing the end. More than two-thirds of the Convention and a majority of your own delegation, having in solemn form yielded their assent to those arguments, further opposition would have been but factious, and in obedience to the instructions of your delegation, which had so honored me—an avowed anti-Greeley man—as to place me at its head, I accepted the result, singular as it was, and moved and voted to make it unanimous What has produced this most marvellous change? What potent influences or unanswerable arguments achieved so momentous a purpose? Why has the Democracy passed by their own men of intellect, of culture and of statesmanship and chosen one who has been an alien to their views, their thoughts and their purposes? The periods of peace that immediately follow times of great social commotion or of internecine war have invariably been those during which the liberties of a free people are in jeopardy. Laxity of morals, familiarity with bloodshed, habits of luxury and the subordination of civil to military power breed neglect of legal and constitutional restraints, and that which before a war would have been a crime, meriting deposition or punishment, passes after it as but a venal offence or a trifling irregularity, and the man in official station who is boldest in despising its legal and moral obligations is he who receives the highest plaudits of a vitiated and debauched public sentiment. To such a condition has this, our unhappy country, come I need not stop to point you to these evils—you know and see them; you hear them criticised, condemned or condoned in every hour of your waking moments. No sane man denies their existence; none can justify or excuse them.—They strike at the very vitals of the political and social fabric. They sap the foundation of free government, and if not arrested will destroy our institutions and sacrifice our liberties

> To put an end to these and to restore to the republic a period of purity of official morals, of strict obedience to official obligations, of relief from oppressive taxation, and from unnecessary prescription, was the desire of all within our organization and many thousands without its pale. The union of these forces for the attainment of these ends, all conceded to be eminently fit and proper. That this unity could only be effective by the action had at Baltimore, was the influence and the argument that produced the nomination of the ticket and the endorsement of the platform. Our own statesmen were passed by because it was believed that an effective union could not be had on any of them. In a word, it was believed there, and so acted upon by a vast majority of the Convention, that the only way to defeat Grant was to nominate Greeley. My judgment and convictions did not reach this conclusion, nor do they now, but when a majority of our delegation declared for this result, although our State is universally regarded as the pivot on which all will turn, we were powerless to enforce our view upon the convention. Pennsylvania united could have turned the scale and controlled results; divided and in a minority we could but vote our opinions and acquiesce in the will of two-thirds of the Conventiou formally declared. Distasteful as I know this nomination to be to many thousands of our people, we must yet accord to the candidate the possession of purity of character and integrity of purpose. That if elected he will administer the government purely and honestly, and will so far as in him lies "protect, preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States," we can scarcely doubt. Whilst many of our people believe that he is one of the causes of the many ills that have come upon us within the last twenty years, we must remember that there is a place of penitence for all. Since the war, upon the important questions that affect the peace and prosperity of the republic, that tend to restore local self-government and the subversion of the military to the civil power, his record is as good as is any of ours, and for those things which rankle and fester in the memories of many of our most ardent brethren, we must remember that he is the candidate of the Democracy of the Southern States, with scarcely a dissenting voice, and that when the feuds of Cæsar and Pompey had well nigh destroyed the Roman State, and the Rubicon was passed, the patriot Cato, that "noblest Roman of them all," when called to counsel for its safety, although the bitter antagonist of Pompey, promptly advised that all power be given to him, for, said he, "the authors of great evils know best how to remove them."

> These candidates are our candidates; the standard of the Democracy, for weal or for woe, is entrusted to their hands, and none who love its grand organization, its proud and glorious record, who desire its success or its perpetuity, can refuse to follow. We must sacrifice our personal prejudices and sentiments and opinions upon the altar of the country's good, and following the banner whose folds we love so well, move onward to victory.
>
> Who can hesitate, when acceptance of this result assures our triumphant victory in October, in which contest none but Democrats of the purest type ask our votes? Who will raise the standard of dissension, of discord or of revolt to cause the defeat of the pure and able men who head and fill our State ticket? The man who will strike at that ticket is none of us; he is of the enemy, and seeks the election of Grant. Apply the test—let division, dissension and criticism cease. Arouse the people to enthusiasm for October. Bring to the polls every Democratic vote. Counsel with your allies—trust them; help them. Our cause is a common one. They dare not; they will not betray you. You are assured of this, for they must give you their votes for Buckalew and our ticket before you are called on to vote in November.

—Reports from Iowa state that the present promises to be the most abundant season for grain ever known in the State. Grain of all kinds is rapidly ripening, and crops, it is said, were never better.

[From the Altoona Sun.]

Sound to the Core.

EDITOR SUN: Believing that the publication of the following letter from one of our truest and best democrats may accomplish some good, I enclose it with the request that it be published, knowing, however, that it was not written for that purpose:

EBENSBURG, June 22, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: At our recent brief interview I threatened to give you my views, or rather my reasons for differing with you on the subject of the presidential nomination—a threat which I now mean to enforce.

I never encouraged the Cincinnati movement. When the course of the radical administration was so indefensible as to array the ablest men of that party against it, I thought it *their* duty to come to *us*, as on the issues of *to day* they fully agreed with us. But the democratic press and the democratic politicians lauded the Cincinnati movment to the skies, and very naturally interested the democrats in its favor.

That convention met—adopted its platform—nominated its candidates, and adjourned. Its work is now before the people. Its platform is entirely acceptable to all democrats. Indeed, Baltimore could give us no other or better. If our convention should adopt the Cincinnati platform and nominate a new democratic ticket, we should present the phenomenon of one platform and two sets of candidates. And if they attempt a different platform it would be a mere playing upon words, as the two platforms *must* embody the same sentiments.

You will admit this. But you and very many other democrats will say, "The platform is all right with anybody but Greeley on it." But, my dear sir, we *have* the platform and we *have* Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance going any length in the right direction that is desired by any democrat. The platform and the candidate both in terms admit that the mission of the republican party is accomplished, and join us in asking a restoration of the rights of the States and the people.

Then, as a question of pure principle, we have our own platform, and all objections must be turned to the person of Horace Greeley.

He has abused the democratic party in no stinted terms for the last twenty-five years. True. He has *written* what Davis, and Trumbull, and Fenton, and McClure *thought and acted* until the mission of the republican party was played out. *Now*, Grant and Geary, and Logan, and Butler, and Hartranft all old democrats, in order to perpetuate power in themselves, cling to a dying organization, while Greeley and his companions rise to the true issues of the day.

From the day of Lee's surrender till the present moment, Horace Greeley has consistently and persistently favored universal amnesty and a return to specie payments. His honesty and integrity of purpose is unquestioned—no man doubts but he will faithfully adhere to the doctrines contained in his letter of acceptance, for he never was one of those

> That falter with us in a double sense;
> That keep the word of promise to our ear,
> And break it to our hope.

But you and other good democrats may fear the loss of the name and identity of the great party to which we belong. I have no such fear. Every State democratic organization is maintained, and our State tickets will be carried triumphantly with the aid of the liberal republican votes.

But should the Greeley republicans even desire a recognition by name, it would only get the democrats back to where they started. In the days of Jefferson the democrats uniformly headed their candidates "Democratic Republican Ticket," a designation they retained for more than a quarter of a century; and I should certainly not grumble at restoring the name in full, if with it there is a recurrence to Jeffersonian principles.

I shall not be at Baltimore, nor shall I make any effort in producing the result there. But I shall abide by the result, believing it the action of the combined wisdom and integrity of the country. I shall use my efforts, poor though they be, to destroy the nepotism, centralism, and despotism that now oppress our country, and in restoring the era of free thought, free action, and free elections. And sincerely believing that that can be best accomplished by the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore, have given to you as one of the working democrats—one who *thinks* as well as *labors* for the faith—a few reasons that would impel me to the choice of him, who, I hope, under Providence, is destined to save our beloved country from the perils that surround her.

Yours, very truly,
R. L. JOHNSON.

Thomas M'Kiernan, Esq.

News of the Week.

—The Orangemen's procession in various parts of the country took place on the 12th. No disturbances occurred.

—The jury in the case of Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk, Jr., have been unable to agree, and a new trial has been ordered.

—Lizzie Garrabrant, under sentence of death for a murder in Passaic county, N. J. has had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

—F. Leaf Smith, of Reading, has in his yard a large pear tree, supposed to be over one hundred years old, which bears thirty-two varieties of pears.

—An Illinois lady of Celtic descent lately blew down into the chimney of a kerosene lamp, and the lamp blew back again, and Bridget Monahan is no more.

—It is stated that the best way to prevent cholera infantum, is to give children plenty of water. The little ones are often called cross when they cry for a drink of water, for want of which they often suffer for hours.

—Emanuel Shaffner, of Dauphin county, whose conviction and sentence for the murder of his wife Nancy and John Sharlock, related some time since, has been granted a new trial, by the Supreme Court. The error on which the judgment of the court below was reversed was the grouping of the two murders together in one indictment.

—John Wilson, a teamster of St. Joseph, Mo., recovered lately from a year's sickness. During all that period his wife cared for him with devoted tenderness, scarcely leaving his bedside. Last week Wilson left his house for the first time, went to a saloon, drank himself full of whisky, went home, turned his wife and seven children out of doors, threatened to kill his whole family, and attempted to burn his house. He was placed in the calaboose.

—Raleigh, N. C., July 17.—Samuel G. Ross, colored, marshal of the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, was attacked by a mob of colored men and beaten last night. He sought protection at police headquarters, where he remained for over an hour. He left the station-house at ten o'clock for his home, and since then he has not been seen or heard of. Simon B. Craven, who was also a colored marshal yesterday and delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, was assaulted at his residence and his life threatened, his assailants charging him with being a Greeleyite and a Liberal Republican.

MARRIED LADIES, under all circumstances, will find *Parson's Purgative Pills* safe; and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

FORCIBLE FACTS.—Two or three well substantiated facts are worth dozens of theories. Any one can get up the latter, whilst the former are the result of long and tried experience. In no science is this of more value than in that of medicine. The medicine that has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, in every stage of its progress, with the living subjects of its beneficient work thronging the streets daily before our eyes, is entitled to be credited with more than all the theories which have been recorded in the books, and have been met with failure after failure. The cures of consumption made by DR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE alone, will outweigh all those cures that have been recorded in the books, and then besides, they are right here in our midst. Furthermore, DR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a specific in all incipient lung diseases, and nips them in their bud, in that way stopping the tubercular deposit on its way to the lungs, as it courses its way through the blood. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE dissolves the tuberculous matter, and stimulates the eliminating emunctories of the system, to carry it away with the effete matters of the body. The Lung Cure, with the Doctor's personal attention, will rarely fail in any case where there is a reasonable hope of cure. $1 50 per bottle, 4 for $5 00. Dr. Keyser's consulting office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Lung examinations daily, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

—The human face divine is indeed a wonderful study. No handiwork of the Almighty more fully impresses us with the conviction that His ways are indeed past finding out, for of all the countless multitudes of human visages this world has, does, or ever will contain no two have been, are now, or ever will be exactly alike in all particulars Still this fact does not deter Spence, the accomplished artist, from executing in the best style of the art any and all manner of counterfeit presentments of the human face divine, and therefore and for that reason everybody should call on Spence and have their pictures taken. Fancy frames pictures, albums and other goods in his line for sale cheap. Gallery on High street, opposite Zahn's store, up stairs.

A FACT worth remembering—Five cents worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

"TRIUMPH OF THE ÆTNA."

THE ORIGINAL AND RELIABLE DOUBLE MOTION
ÆTNA
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES
MADE BY THE
ÆTNA MANUFACTURING CO. SALEM OHIO.
SEND FOR PAMPHLET CONTAINING FULL DESCRIPTION

MOWING MATCH.

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Democrat, July, 1867

A very spirited and interesting Mowing Match was held on the farm of C. H. Bostwick, Esq., near Compbellsport, in this county, on the 15th inst. There was a large attendance of spectators, and more than ordinary interest manifested in the friendly competition. An agreement had been entered into, between the parties representing the different machines, that only Common Machines (such as are ordinarily offered for sale, and not made for special occasions) should be allowed to enter the contest, each machine should mow an equal amount of grass, and one team and driver should be used for all, in order that the trial might be a fair one, and the merits of the machines alone lay claim to public favor. The "ÆTNA" Mower, made by the ÆTNA Manufacturing Co. of Salem, Ohio, for which Peter H. Bean appeared as agent, proved to have the lightest draught, and this, with its simplicity of construction and beauty of design, combined with its powerful cutting qualities, made it the favorite of the day.

Captain A. T. King, of Charlestown, was chosen as a committee to note the draught of each machine, as indicated by a dynamometer, which was found to be as follows:

"ÆTNA,"	Draught,	150 lbs.
"BUCKEYE,"	"	175 "
"EXCELSIOR,"	"	175 "
"WORLD,"	"	175 "
"THAYER'S,"	"	165 "
"WOOD,"	"	200 "

☞ For Pamphlet, containing full description of the

'ÆTNA' MOWER & REAPER,

With 50 Reasons Why it is Superior,

CALL ON, OR ADDRESS,

GEORGE HUNTLEY,

AGENT for CAMBRIA COUNTY,

EBENSBURG, PA.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

[7-13.-3m.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

WHEN YOU WANT

TO INDULGE IN

Luscious Ice Cream,

CHOICE CONFECTIONS,

Foreign FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

PRIME FRESH GROCERIES,

Tobacco, Cigars,

And Other Seasonable Luxuries,

CALL ON S. P. McCANN.

R. R. Davis & Co

HIGH STREET,

Three Doors West of Centre Street

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FISH,

Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses,

ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Country Produce taken for GOODS.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

Spring Wagons, Sleighs,

And all other description of Work to order.

Employing none but skillful workmen, using only the best materials, I feel sure I can give entire satisfaction in work and prices.

Platform work done at short notice. Painting of all kind attended to at reasonable rates.

A Blacksmith Shop in connection with the manufactory. Call and see specimens of work.

June 22, 1872.-tf. D. M. CRAIG.

DENTISTRY

AT REDUCED RATES.

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dentistry, respectfully informs the people of Ebensburg that he has permanently located in Ebensburg, where he may be found every day of the week.

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, &c., call at his office on High street, opposite Cambria House, where may be examined specimens of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [mar 25-tf

HUTCHISON & CO.

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

IRON & WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

STEAM PUMPS,

Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting, Packing and Mechanical Supplies.

Corner Wood St. and Second Ave.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agents for the Huntoon Steam Governor, Knowles' Patent Steam Pumps, Hills' Cut Off and Calorie Engines, Union Stone Co.'s Emery Wheels. [4-27.]

THE BIGGEST SHIP AFLOAT

PERSONS going to Europe, or those sending for their friends to the *Old Country* ought to buy their tickets from M. P. MEAGHER, Agent for the celebrated National Line of Steamers to and from Europe. This is remarkable for comfort, speed and safety. Drafts for $1 and upwards sold at the lowest current rates. For further particulars call on MEAGHER'S BOOK STORE, 136 Franklin st., Johnstown, Pa. [June 29, 1872.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM containing 48 Acres, more or less, of which 30 Acres are clear, situated in Munster twp., Cambria county, within two miles of Cresson and about the same distance from Loretto, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. A good comfortable Dwelling House and a good barn are among the improvements. There is an excellent orchard on the premises and a never failing spring convenient to the house. Any person wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber, residing on the premises, in Munster twp., Tunnel Hill, Gallitzin, or address

July 13.-tf. JOHN O'BRIEN, Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa.

JAMES R. REED & CO.,

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY,

[5-11.] No. 68 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Presidential Campaign

CAPS, CAPES & TORCHES

Send for ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR and PRICE LIST.

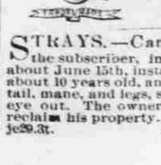
CUNNINGHAM & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

No. 204 Church St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

June 29, 1872.-2m.



DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

THOS. McFADDEN,

41.5TH AVE. PITTSBURGH.

STRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in White Township, on or about June 15th, instant, one iron gray mare, about 10 years old, and a dark bay horse, with tail, mane, and legs, star in forehead, and right eye out. The owner will come forward and prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

jc29.3t. MATTHIAS KESSLER.

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : : JULY 20, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—The FREEMAN hopes to put on its new clothes next week.

—Three original poetical contributions have to wait another week.

—Summitville had a circus on Thursday. Ditto rain in abundance.

—Chest Springs is to have a horse fair on the 17th of next month.

—Send us all the money you owe us. We have lots of new type to pay for

—We haven't space left even for "A Phantom" this week. Will do next time.

—Much rain, much hay spoiled, much lumber floated down this week. Farmers much angry—lumbermen much pleased.

—Mr Geo. Row, of White township, Indiana county, aged 76 years, was severely stung by bees about ten days ago, and died on Tuesday last.

—Gen. Coffroth, of Somerset, has a Hambletonian sucking colt for which he has been offered one thousand dollars. How is that for high?

—Hon. C. L. Pershing is at present on a visit to Colorado in company with Hon. John Scott and others. Wish them a pleasant tour and a safe return.

—William Jones, a young man whose parents reside near this place, had two of his right hand fingers cut off by a shingle saw at Chest Springs on Thursday week.

—John Binks, an Englishman, cut Simon Schwartz a German, eighteen times with a pocketknife, at Irwin, Friday night last. The latter is not expected to live. Binks is in jail

—Go and see what M. L. Oatman knows about selling dry goods, groceries, and innumerable other articles of merchandise. He has a knack of pleasing in goods and prices that none can excel and few equal.

—The rain on Wednesday put a veto on the Temperance pic nic in the grove, but it was carried on in the "Wigwam" a portion of the day and night, and on Thursday night. The result financially we did not learn.

—Posters have been issued from the HERALD office calling for a meeting, on Saturday next, of the Catholic citizens of Chest Springs and vicinity to adopt ways and means for the erection of a church edifice at that place.

—The Blair county Labor Reformers nominated a full county ticket on Wednesday of last week, and passed resolutions favoring the election of Hon R. M. Speer to Congress and Col John A Lemon to the State Senate.

—A scaffold gave way in the Pa. R. R. Co.'s moulding shop at Altoona, on Tuesday last, and nine painters at work on it were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, six of them receiving severe but not fatal injuries.

—Will. Beckwith, a baskeman on the Cincinnati Express west, Tuesday last, was caught between the cars, at George's station, while replacing a broken coupling, and so severely injured internally that he is not expected to live.

—The storehouse of Mr Robert Lansberry, at Barret station, near Clearfield, was burned on Tuesday morning, will all its contents, and about eight hundred dollars in money, which Mr. L. had collected preparatory to starting for Philadelphia on the next day.

—Miss Mattie Woods, aged about 18 years, living in the family of Lewis Marchand, at Irwintown, Westmoreland county, fell into a cistern of water beneath the kitchen floor, the trapdoor being displaced, on Saturday last, and was found drowned shortly after.

—Rev. F S Kittell arrived home on Saturday morning last, as per announcement, looking exceedingly well after his nine years' sojourn in the Eternal City. Of course he received a hearty welcome from relatives and friends. His asssigned position, we understand, is the Presidency of St Francis' College, Loretto.

—Mr. Jacob Lindorf, residing in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, was very seriously and perhaps fatally injured a day or two since He was perched under the apex of the roof of a barn for the purpose of playing in position a heavy cross beam which was being hoisted to its place, when, by some accident, the beam slipped and crushed his head in a frightful manner.

—On Friday evening last, says the Indiana MESSENGER, during the prevalence of a severe storm, a little daughter of Mrs Susan Smith, aged 12 years, of Chambersville, was struck by lightning. She was standing on the porch attached to the house of James Swan, when struck Medical aid was summoned and she has recovered, with the exception that her right arm is yet powerless.

—Dr T. L. Oldshue, of the medical firm of Drs. L. & T. L. Oldshue, Pittsburgh dropped in on us Friday, and brief though his stay, it served to confirm our former impressions of him as a genial gentleman and a ripe scholar. We honestly believe the Messrs Oldshue are proficient and honorable practitioners, and as such we commend them to those of our readers who may stand in need of their services.

—And it came to pass in those days (in these days, we should say,) that George Huntley took unto himself an ample supply of the renowned Ætna Mowers and Reapers, besides patent hay rakes, forks, and other labor saving agricultural implements without number, and the FREEMAN going forth calleth upon all tillers of the soil to come forward and buy thereof, as much money and a great deal of work is spared to him who calls to his aid such mighty inventions.

—This from the DAILY MOUNTAIN VOICE, first issue: A hero bold, while paying court to the idol of his soul, in the 2d ward of Conemaugh borough Sunday last, doubtless by way of illustrating how he would mercilessly slaughter any unfortunate "galoot" who should come between them, shot her through the arm above the elbow, with a revolver, secured no doubt for this occasion!" The lady recovers while her valiant knight of the pistol softly, sadly murmers, "If ever I cease to love"

—The DAILY MOUNTAIN VOICE, Johnstown's new journalistic venture, made its first appearance on Wednesday evening. It is about half the size of the ECHO, has telegraphic news, local news and general news in plentiful variety. It looks well and for the most part reads well. J. H. Campbell & Co. are the publishers, Jas. F. Campbell the editor, Coroner Harrold the business manager, and everybody else. Young and old, seem to have a finger in the local pie, or "pi,"—which? It professes to be independent—possibly of the jug handle persuasion. See comments elsewhere.

—L. & S. W. Davis keep a livery and sale stable "around the corner," whereat good stock and fine equipages may be had at any and all hours. They also keep on hand various agricultural machines, for which they are agents, such as Hothein's Mower and Reaper, the Myers, Clipper and Sabine & Pratt's Hay Rakes, and the Freer Hay Forks, in the peculiar merits of all which they have an abiding faith and pledge themselves to do the fair thing in prices and terms of payment with all who desire to invest money in that way. Lem. and Sam are good men to tie to, and the only mean thing about them is that they MEAN exactly what they say. Farmers, hear and heed

—It is an acceptable saying, that fools will generally rush in where even angels fear to tread. The MOUNTAIN VOICE, a daily paper this week established in Johnstown, with the name of James F. Campbell as its editor, is a most complete and perfect illustrations of the truth of the adage. The Allegheny mountain has been in labor and has brought forth in the shape of the VOICE a ridiculous and a very long tailed rat, inasmuch as it undertakes to assault the opinion of the Supreme Court in reference to its decision on the issue of the legality of the District Court of Cambria county. If ignorance and impudence could go further, or seek a lower or more profound depth of solidity, that feat has yet to be accomplished. The spectacle of James F. Campbell, or any other man in Cambria county, or elsewhere, presuming impudently and ignorantly to ignore and repudiate the official opinion of Judge Agnew, speaking for the whole Court, is an exhibition worthy both of gods and men. After this will come the deluge.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of the Superintendent of Cambria County for the Year ending June 3d, 1872.

I. SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

New Houses.—Several school houses have been built in different parts of the county during the year. Some of these take the places of dilapidated structures, and others supply wants that have been created by our increasing population. The best school house built in this county during the year is one in the Fifth Ward of Johnstown. It is a fine two story brick building, possessing all the later improvements in schoolhouse architecture. Its cost will be perhaps $15,000.

Furniture—But few of our school houses have such furniture as the State Superintendent requires in order to be reported as having "suitable furniture," and yet but comparatively few have what is to be characterized as "injurious furniture." Most of those which I have so reported have seats without backs standing out in the middle of the room. To make little children sit for hours upon such a seat, with no support whatever for their backs, is a species of cruelty that is born only of thoughtlessness. No parent or teacher who will properly think of it, or, what is better, will *try* it for an hour or two, will ever have the heart to condemn children to such punishment again. And yet teachers will wonder that they cannot get their pupils, under such circumstances, to learn, and will sometimes even whip them to make them "keep still."

Apparatus.—While no school in the county is furnished with such apparatus as to merit the report of "well supplied," in the meaning of the State Superintendent, yet we have many schools that are tolerably well supplied. These have several at least of the requisite articles, such as outline maps, reading and spelling cards, penmanship charts, &c. A few of our schools have globes, while a still more limited number, have tellurions and other apparatus I doubt that there is a school in the county that can boast a Dictionary or a Gazetteer. Still I am sorry to say, that we have more apparatus than is put to proper use. Our teachers, generally, make so little use of the apparatus already provided, that there is but small encouragement to directors to furnish more

Length of Term—The length of term throughout the county was but little different from the year before. In 21 districts that have reported up to the time of this writing there was an average increase of about 12 days. This is but a slight difference; yet, as it is in the right direction, it is encouraging. In the 21 districts spoken of the average length of term was a trifle over 5 months.

Night Schools.—I have in former reports made mention o the night schools maintained by the Cambria Iron Company. The following I clip from one of the Johnstown papers published last spring:

"The night schools of the Cambria Iron Co., closed a term of five months last week. These schools [five in number] are kept open when the evenings are long, for the purpose of giving the boys that are employed by the Co., an opportunity to gain the rudiments of an education. The boys vary in age, from eight to fifteen years; they are the children of laboring men, and often of widowed mothers, of whom, in some cases, they are the only support. They work during the day in the mines, about the rolling mill or driving the mules, which prevents them from attending the day schools.

"These schools were started fifteen years ago, by James Morley, Esq., as an individual enterprise, but the managers of the Cambria Iron Co. came to his help, and have generously furnished the means to pay the teachers. They have, as near as we can ascertain, furnished yearly for this number of years from 500 to 1000 dollars. Mr. Morley has taken a deep interest in their success, and has had the chief management of them. Through him an able corps of teachers are secured for each term, while he attends to them with anxious care for their success."

II. TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

Wages of Teachers.—The wages of teachers have also made another slight advance. In the 21 district from which I have heard, there has been an average increase of $2 36 per month over the year before. This, though not much, is something, and is hopeful. The average monthly salary in those districts during the year was $36.97. I am satisfied that this increase has held out all over the county, if, indeed, the reports from all the districts would not show it to be somewhat larger. The following tabular statement will show the gradual growth of salaries in this county during the last four years, assuming that the average for 1872 will hold out as above:

1869,	average salary was			30.65
1870,	"	"	"	33.73
1871,	"	"	"	34.92
1872,	"	"	"	36 97

A dozen years ago the average was but $21.19.

Qualifications of Teachers.—The teachers of our common schools must endeavor to properly qualify themselves for the work. Great improvement has been made in late years in this respect; still, several, advance steps may yet be taken. True it is not depth of learning or breadth of culture that makes a profession respectable, so much as the money that may be made out of it; and I doubt that teaching can ever be made to pay; nevertheless, teachers should endeavor to qualify themselves that they may discharge their duties well. They owe this to themselves and to those committed to their care. He who only teaches to make money, had better quit, and go at something else. Diogenes with his lantern would not be able to find the man who has grown rich by teaching a common school. The teacher ought to get all the pay he can; he ought to get out of his profession all there is in it; he ought to be mercenary as other men; but back of all that he must be animated by a desire to do his duty, and do good in the world, or he ought to abandon the profession. But beside doing his duty only, the well-qualified teacher stands a better chance of being properly paid than the poorly qualified one Men in this business as in any other are rewarded according to their efficiency. Our teachers must strive to become more efficient. To this end they must read more; study more; think more. They must feel an interest in their profession. The true laborer in this field is not only a teacher but a learner. Chaucer has well described in one line the characteristics of the true teacher:

"And gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teache."

In Memoriam—Death twice invaded our ranks during the year. Miss Amanda Jane Hubert died on the 2d day of October, after a protracted and painful illness. She was 28 years of age, and had taught school for seven or eight years. She was an amiable lady, and a faithful, competent teacher. Her end was peace.

Mr. John Peckman, our veteran teacher, died on the 12th day of January, at the ripe age of 70 years. Mr. Peckman was an excellent scholar, a teacher of nearly 50 years' experience, and a dignified Christian gentleman. May the grass grow greenly on the graves of those we have loved.

III. THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

Examinations—During the year I held 28 public examinations. Some of these were very well attended, and others were decided failures in as far as the presence of applicants was concerned. I have noticed that our later examinations are usually better attended than our earlier ones; hence, I have concluded to try the experiment of holding the examinations this year a little later in the season. Besides the public examinations, I held 13 private examinations I have avoided holding private examinations as muchas possible, and have, as I think, got the number down to a minimum. It is at present and probably always will be necessary to grant occasional private examinations; but they should be granted as seldom as possible.

At the examinations which I held during the year, I examined 94 male and 103 female teachers. The standard of qualifications was purposely made a little higher than in former years, and consequently quite a large number of candidates failed to pass. I found it necessary to reject 32 of the male applicants, or about 34 per cent., and 13 of the female applicants, or only about 12 per cent. This is a singular disparity, and is not at all flattering to the "lords of creation". Of the whole number of both sexes examined, 34 had never taught school.

Certificates.—As a result of the examinations I granted 152 provisional certificates. The average of these certificates was 2.2. I issued no professional certificates during the year. On account of the great scarcity of teachers among us, I was obliged to endorse a number of certificates from other counties. I also annulled one certificate.

Visits—I made in the year just closed 192 visits to schools. The average length of these visits was a little over one hour. I had the company of school directors in 79 of these visits. This has been a remarkable gain on any previous year. In attending to the duties of the office during the year, principally in visiting the schools, I have traveled 1745 miles. Several schools I visited the second time: I do not remember visiting any one three times. Quite a number of schools were not visited this year at all; owing to the lateness and irregularity of their opening, and the fact that during the month of April, when I intended visiting them, I was for the greater part of the time ill, and not able to travel.

County Institute—Our annual institute was held in Ebensburg, commencing on Monday, the 18th day of December, and closing on the following Friday. It was determined to make this session a more complete success than any of its predecessors, and this determination was fully realized. Besides the labors of Prof. Burtt, of Pittsburg, and Rev. O. H. Miller, of the School Department, our own teachers rallied so earnestly to the support of the institute, and manifested such a lively personal interest in its weliare, that it was made by all odds the most successful institute ever held in the county. It would be improper to name a few where all did so well; but his fellow teachers will take no offence if I make special mention of Mr. G. W. Cope, A. M., Superintendent of the Johnstown Union Schools, whose scholarship, intelligence and earnestness contributed so much to the success of the occasion.

Normal School.—In the early part of May I opened a normal school in Ebensburg. It continued in session for some ten weeks. It was well attended, and was productive of good results. The time spent in teaching that school, in accordance with instructions from the Department, has not been reported as time spent in official duties.

—In addition to what is given set forth above, I have written 187 letters on business connected with my office, and have also contributed a number of articles on educational matters to different publications. These various employments, which, with examining, copying, and forwarding the district reports, preparing my own reports, and exercising a general supervision of the educational affairs of the county, have involved a great deal of labor, and taught me long since that the office is anything but a sinecure.

IV. SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS.

Summer Terms—I think that in many of our districts, our schools would be improved by opening them through the summer instead of through the winter. The winter season on this mountain-top is usually very severe, and the snow frequently drifts so as to make it impossible for children for days together. Under the best of circumstances it seems hardly advisable to require children to walk one or two miles through the snow and cold to school, when they might just as well go in the summer. It would be a great saving too in the long run, as fuel, &c., would not be required in the summer. The custom of keeping the schools open through the winter grew out of a desire to accommodate the larger scholars, who were obliged to work during the summer; but that necessity, as I have discovered in the course of the years' visiting the schools, no longer exists, as but very few large boys and girls attend school—at least such is the case in this county.

A Text Directory.—I believe I have voted in two conventions of Superintendents in Harrisburg in favor of a paid directory. I still think that our school directors should receive some remuneration for their services; not sufficient to make it an office worth seeking by the mercenary, but that good men who will accept it, may not be out of pocket for their pains. By reducing the number of directors in each district to three, the business would be as well attended to as it is now, while it would not perhaps be too expensive to pay them a reasonable per diem for the time actually spent in the discharge of their official duties.

T. J. CHAPMAN,
County Superintendent.

FROM CARROLLTOWN.—Our old correspondent "E" again takes up the pen, this time we hope with a determination to fight it out on that line if it takes—every week to do it. His inklings this time we are forced to condense as follows:

A son of Mr. —— Wilt suffered a compound fracture of the leg between the knee and hip joints, one day last week, in Carrolltown, by being thrown from a horse. Dr. Maucher, who attends the boy, reports him as doing well considering the heat of the weather

Pius Wertner, son of Mr Benjamin Wertner, was also somewhat injured by being thrown from a horse, on the 6th inst.

A son of Mr. John Glass, of Carroll township, was kicked by a horse, a few days ago, and so badly injured as to be considered for a time almost beyond hope of recovery. We are glad to say that, under the care of Dr M. Buck, he is now out of danger.

Mr. Jas. Murray lost a valuable horse on the 14th inst. He left it in a hotel stable here and went to church. When he returned he found that the horse had broken loose and managed to cut one of his fore feet nearly off on the knife of a cutting box. The horse was taken to the woods and shot. Loss $150.

Mr. Thos. Dougherty and little daughter, of Keytsville, Mo, Mr J A Kittell, and family, of Emlenton, Pa., Hon. T. P. Fenlon and family, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Geo. M. Riddle, of Philadelphia, whose name we put no handle to because he has no family, are here among their relatives and friends enjoying the pure mountain breezes and other salubrious delights of this highly elevated latitude. All the masculines named are good friends of the FREEMAN, take kindly if not enthusiastically to Greeley, and are about as clever gentlemen as little Cambria ever produced or fostered.

—Just after July, or the famous fourth day, is the best time to buy, we've often heard say, for then business gets slack and the merchants are willing, of the stock that's left back, to sell more for a shilling—or a dollar, or five dollars, or any amount you please. For proof of this assertion, consult Vallie Barker, who has lots of excellent, seasonable dry goods, dress goods and clothing which he wants to close out right away, if not sooner, and don't care whether he makes or loses in the operation.

—Grant and Wilson, Greeley and Brown, toss them up as you will, that's the way they'll come down; so think as you please, or vote as you may, at Cham. Roberts' elegant store every day can be bought American watches, the best ever made, clocks, pure jewelry, fancy articles, books, stationery, cigars and tobacco, choicest brands, and innumerable other articles, all at lowest rates for a cash equivalent.

—"Excellent flour" is what our wife says a out the last supply received from E J. Mills, and the good bread convinces us that she knows what she is talking about. Buy your flour and groceries from Mills and you will always get the best at cheapest rates.

THE DISTRICT COURT.—We publish below the opinion of the Supreme Court in the writ of quo warranto case of J. K. Hite Prothonotary of Cambria county, against George T. Swank, Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county. It will be seen that the Supreme Court, in very emphatic terms declares that the District Court is wholly unconstitutional and therefore without any legal authority. This decision of course tears up the Court by the roots, and until something else is done, if it can be legally done, the District Court of Cambria county is a thing of the past.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in and for the eastern District:

Commonwealth, *ex relatione*, J. K. Hite	}	No. 383, January Term, 1872.
vs. George T. Swank.	}	Quo Warranto.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY AGNEW. JUDGE-FILED JULY 5D, 1872.

According to the practice recognized by this Court in Murphy vs. Farmers' Bank, 8 Harris, 415, the Respondent has moved to quash this writ. Subject to this motion, he has also filed his answer to the writ; and the parties have been heard on the questions involved in the answer. We shall therefore dispose of both matters in one opinion.

In view of the power of amendment, the objection that the subject does not set forth the facts with sufficient legal precision, is not tenable. The suggestion is defective in the want of an averment of the title of the Relator to exercise the duties and receive the fees of the District Court of Cambria county. But the Relator has set forth the source of his title, by stating his election and commission as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. He ought then to have averred that the Act of 13th of April, 1869, creating the District Court of Cambria county, conferred upon him, as such Prothonotary and Clerk, the right to perform the duties and receive the fees appertaining to the Clerk of the District Court.

But having set forth the foundation of his title, the averment may be supplied by amendment; which we now permit to be made. The case of the Commonwealth vs. The Commercial Bank, 4 Casey, 383, is a direct authority on this point. The objection that the writ can issue only at the suggestion of the Attorney General, and not of a private Relator, is not sustained. This would be true according to the Commonwealth vs. Chaney, 6 P. F. Smith, 370, and the cases cited on page 372, had the Relator shown no private interest in himself. But, *prima facie*, he has an interest to oust the defendant, in the apparent title, conferred upon him by the act, to perform the duties and receive the fees of the office. Whether he or any one else has a truly valid title to the office of Clerk of the District Court is not a question upon this motion to quash, there being a *prima facie* title in the Relator.

The objection that the writ should have been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas is not tenable. Whether the Relator is a county officer or not it is immaterial, this court has jurisdiction in all cases, and the Common Pleas having only concurrent jurisdiction to the act of 11th June, 1834. We may in our discretion and sometimes do, decline to entertain *original* jurisdiction, and leave it to be exercised by the Common Pleas in the cases over which their jurisdiction extends. We do not think it would be proper to decline it in this case.

The ouster of the Relator from the office of Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county by a former proceeding, is answered by his subsequent election as Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Cambria county. It may eventually appear that the election of the Respondent has a valid title to that office; but on the motion to quash his *prima facie* title is sufficient to maintain the suggestion. The motion to quash is refused, and this brings us to consider the merits of the answer.

The Respondent has no title to the office of Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county, and is exercising the functions of such alleged office unlawfully are entirely clear to our minds. In point of fact the act of 1859 does not create the office of Clerk of the District Court, as an independent office or post. It merely directs that the duties appertaining to the clerkship, of the District Court, shall be performed by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Court or Quarter Sessions of Cambria county. This is its whole effect. But were the office an independent and existing one, under the terms of the law, no provision has been made for filling it by election. It is contended that this defect in the law is supplied by the 3d section of the 6th article of the Constitution, which says that Prothonotaries and Clerks of the several courts, Recorders of Deeds and Registers of Wills, shall at the times and places of the election as representatives, be elected by the qualified electors in each county, or in the district over which the jurisdiction of the court extends, and shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall hold their office for three years, if they shall so long behave themselves well, and until their successors be duly qualified. These provisions are fundamental, and undoubtedly govern all prothonotaries, clerks of courts and those officers are established by the Legislature under the last clause of the 1st section of the 5th article.

But they do not supply the place of the legislation necessary to provide for the election of a person to fill particular office thus established. They do not ascertain the time at which he shall be elected, the notice to the electors to elect, the persons to hold the election and make the return, and the time, place, and manner of declaring the result and certifying it to the Governor. In short the act is totally wanting in any provision for the election of the officer, and the time when his term shall begin. For aught to be found in the law the Sheriff might have deferred his proclamation until 1872, or the electors or a majority might have refused to elect. It is clear therefore that the Respondent has not been lawfully elected to any office created by law, and that he is unlawfully exercising the functions of Clerk of the District Court and receiving fees, and must be ousted therefrom.

In order to prevent the disastrous consequences resulting from the acts of an unauthorized tribunal, it is proper we should add that we see no authority to hold this Court, by any Judges having lawful commissions; and that without further legislation of the most careful and thorough kind, the act of 1869 cannot be carried into effect. Some of its provisions, blending the action of the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas, are objectionable, but we do not refer to such. The fundamental error of the legislation is in the organization of the Court itself, which is not only unconstitutional, as decided in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Conyngham, 15 P. F. Smith 76, but is wanting in any provision to correct the error. Had the proviso, that the Court should be composed of the Judges of the Common Pleas, not been inserted in the 7th section to qualify the enactment, it might have been argued that there was an inchoate organization of the Court by vesting its powers and jurisdiction in a President and two Associates, to be supplied in some other manner. There might then be some plausibility in the idea that the places could be filled by appointment, until an election to fill the vacancy. But even this thought is neutralized by the fact that no provision has been made for an election under the constitutional amendment of 1850. The appointment would fall in December, or else should have the anomaly of the office of a Judge of a Court of record, existing by appointment indefinitely, and without any tenure in the incumbent known to the Constitution. It is evident that when by the proviso the legislature directed that the Court should be organized by the President and Associate Judges of the Courts of Cambria county, it excluded all others from the office. The proviso, it is true, is not according to the constitution, and the Judges of the Courts of Cambria county cannot fill the office, but its effect was to qualify the enactment so that no others could fill it without further legislation, no substitute having been provided. The Court not being one of those created by the constitution itself, has nothing to stand upon except the law which created it, and this being defective in its vital point, it is left without any legal organization. Nothing short of supplementary legislation can cure this defect. It is to be regretted that the Legislature had not acted on the suggestion of the Governor and repealed the act of 1869.

It is proper we should now say before closing, that in a case like this requiring the immediate interposition of the Court, where no independent office exists, and no provision for filling it by election has been made, and especially in the present unorganized condition of the Court itself, we will not grant the *prima facie* right of the Relator to make the suggestion, but will proceed to give judgment against the Respondent at once, and stop there. We shall not give judgment for the Relator except for costs.

And now, July 3d, 1872, the Court do find the Respondent, Geo. T. Swank, Esq., guilty of unlawfully holding the place and exercising the powers and functions of Clerk of the District Court of Cambria county, and do therefore give judgment that the said Geo. T. Swank be ousted and altogether excluded therefrom, and from the exercise of said powers and performance of said functions; and that the said J. K. Hite, the Relator, do recover his costs from the said George T. Swank.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
EASTERN DISTRICT,

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the opinion in the above case, as filed in said Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Philadelphia, this eleventh day of July, A. D. 1872.

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Prothonotary.
Per WM. A. SMITH.

—Messrs. Lemmon & Murray have books, periodicals and stationary in abundance, and all they need now is mere people to buy them A full line of Catholic devotional and miscellaneous works are among the number, besides an infinite variety of books that are pretty to look at, interesting to read, and well worthy of a place in any body's library. If you want to read or write, be sure to call on L. & M.

—Hollidaysburg is to be the place and the first four days of October the time for holding the next Blair county agricultural fair.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Legend of Jack Huckleberry. Editor of the Huckleberry Ink Slinger.

Some twenty years ago, Jack Huckleberry (for such is our hero's name) resided in the huckleberry woods, not far from the Summit. In appearance he was thin, lean and lanky, with spindle legs, rush-like arms and a sparrow head. The people in general about the Summit called him only Jack, though some called him *Sharon Buddy*, on account of his saffron-colored face, an emblem of his descent from a scraping Indian. At last they dubbed him Jack Huckleberry, from the fact that selling huckleberries was his first occupation. After a little time, *Sharon Buddy* (yellow Jack) saved a little money from the sale of berries, and, like a good, industrious boy, he went to school and learned as much and as fast as the majority of the scholars. At the age of twelve years Jack was forced to quit school and take to his old trade again. Being of an active turn of mind, he went round the neighborhood and during winter nights and taught children at the rate of five for a penny. Small as was this stipend, our hero contrived to save money out of it, for his "ofte, sup and clothes" cost him almost nothing.

At the age of sixteen Jack left the Summit and made his appearance in Johnstown. In order, if possible, to conceal his antecedents, he Jack he wrote J., and put a *handle* between J. and Huckleberry. Fortunately for him, he came in contact with a kind and genial gentleman, who took a fatherly interest in him and procured for him, after much solicitation from others, a good and lucrative position. And *now* we find this same Jack, alias Tomahawk, alias John Smith, abusing and villifying the very gentleman who at that time placed him on a level with all the more able and respectable young men. "Oh! for a tongue to curse!" such base, vile and damning ingratitude! The slave who is possessed of such a loathsome monster has not a particle of manhood in him, nor even the instinctive gratitude of an animal. He is only a serpent that is ever ready to hiss and spit his poisonous shafts at those who have done the crawling reptile the most favors. What motives can prompt this copper-colored yahoo to be endeavoring to stab in the dark a gentleman who has always acted the part of a good, kind friend to him? What pleasure does he take in trying to blacken the character of one who is his superior in intellect, ability and respectability, by vomiting forth splenetic squirms that are as sad as a maniac's ravings and as false as could be invented by the father of the lower regions? Had he singled out some renegade like himself the public would not be so much surprised; but to attack a gentleman who during his long and useful career has sought to make an honest living, is more than we can understand. It was not enough for Jack Huckleberry to appear two or three months ago over the nom-de-plume of Tom A. Hawk, but owing to his low and scurrilous slang *even* the *Herald* man finally refused him admission to the columns of his paper. Why does he not treat the whole thing contemptuously now? Probably Jack's confreres have given him a douceur to give them liberty to fling their slimy slander through his columns. (I fear I have lost the thread of my legend, so I will not take it up at present, but will do so soon again.)

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us,
It wad frae many a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

Yes, Jack Huckleberry, if you could but see yourself in the same low, contemptible light in which others very properly view you, you would crawl, worm-like, as you are, into a hole of obscurity and never again poison the atmosphere by your nauseous, fishy presence. But no, you must prove true to the adage. "*Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret.*" Nature will break out despite the assumed tinseled polish you put on. Toward like, you would stab behind the *Herald*'s books and like a viper, you would hiss and spit poison upon those who once protected you; Indian-like, you would, if you could, tomahawk those who proved your friends when you needed friends; tiger-like, you now try to pounce from behind upon *Horatio's hair (not liar)* upon those from whom you often asked and obtained favors. Your cowardice, however, is in keeping with your base ingratitude, your hiss as harmless as that of a toothless old hag, and your pounce like that of a whipped three-legged pup. Try it again, Huckleberry, and by all the berries you ever sold I will read, more plainly, your pedigree from the time you ran a bare-legged boy to the present day, when you are "*logging*" for a Republican in this county for the sake of a little filthy lucre which has been promised you.

For the present I will let you slide, but ere I am done with you I will make you feel the force and truth of *nemo me impune lacessit*.

Yours, contemptuously, ERIONACH.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE FOURTH THING.

The fourth and great thing wanted is *self-effort* among the teachers. Teachers rely too much upon the book, or upon other teachers, or upon Institutes, or upon journals of education. They are all well in their way, but, mind me, they are like children—the least difficulty discourages them. No teacher will ever become competent in the sciences without self-effort. One might as well expect to learn how to play the violin by looking on, or learn to set type by watching the manipulations of the compositor, as expect to become a scholar by listening to sonorous lectures or nasal readings at Institutes. Young teachers should be required and compelled to take part in the exercises of Institutes, just as children in school are compelled to recite their lessons. As it is, some do or six of the best scholars run the Institute, and the rest listen. If schools were conducted in that manner how much would pupils learn? Simply none at all. There are many teachers to this State that could not write the ordinary kind of a decimal mathematical problem without making a dozen or more mistakes. Why? Because they will never put pen on paper, but rely upon rules, suggestions and lectures, or advice from others. Just so long as they refuse to practice just so long will they be imperfect. Practice makes perfect. Nothing else will. Man makes mistakes; animals do not. Man improves; animals do not. Some one says that the swallow that built its nest in the rafters of Noah's ark and the swallow of but yesterday built alike.—There is no improvement there, but man improves by the very mistakes he makes. Let teachers start out on this principle—practice and correct. Let them subject all their efforts to criticism. "Corn will not grow in the shade." Teachers will not improve in a hot-box. They must be exposed to light like the plate of the photographer. Sailors are not afraid of storms, because they have become familiar with them. Let teachers become familiar with criticism and they will not fear it, but if they shrink from the light and from observation they will always be liable to mistakes.

Then, as to experience in teaching, let me ask, how can any body learn *experience* from others? What an absurdity. Teachers must learn *how* to teach by self-effort. Suppose one has taught for forty years, how could he impart all his experience to others at an Institute or Normal school? How could he tell all that happened in twelve thousand days' teaching? How could an old, experienced lawyer inform the young student, at a lawyers' institute, of all the haps and mishaps that have marked his eventful life? He could not. But if he could, he could not tell how and in this the limited youth? He must go through the ordeal himself by hitting up points and preparing cases before he can possibly realize the mental labor and the mental anxiety which is inseparable from the task. And so it is with every other profession, and so it is with the teacher. "There is too much *humbug* connected with our Common School system, and men make money in this way. They pretend to impart instruction that they cannot impart, and somebody is victimized. I remember when a man named De Shong traveled the United States, teaching people how to add columns of figures a yard long by one single mental effort, and how to multiply, and substract, and divide in the same way. He got their money, but he never imparted his powers of combination to a single individual. He simply *humbugged* the people. So does any one who pretends to teach teachers how to teach. It is no art—it is an intuitive power. Some are always successful—some never. The ability cannot be imparted. Men may *profess* to do so, but they cannot make Franklins, and Fultons, and Morses, and Howes out of everybody. Neither can they make successful teachers, nor even good scholars, out of all kinds of the raw material. And I doubt whether such can be improved even in the least. One cannot gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles, nor can one change the nature of the cornbapple or choke-cherry by cultivation. Plant them where you may, water them as you will, the fruit, when it comes, will designate the species of the tree. To argue anything else would be downright Darwinism—to wit: that man, by cultivation, and taming, and feeding, is only an improvement of the monkey, and that feeding and taming and cultivation will do it again. *Poeta nascitur, non fit.* So of teachers. ROB ROY.

IN MEMORIAM.—Tribute of respect to the memory of Henry Davis, late member of the Dauntless Fire Engine, Hook, Ladder and Hose Co., of Ebensburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst one who has endeared himself to us by his amiable disposition and ever ready arm in time of need. Therefore,

RESOLVED, That we deeply sympathize with the family in their sore affliction, and that in him they have lost an affectionate son, a loving brother, and we an efficient and worthy member.

RESOLVED, That we attend the funeral of our deceased comrade in a body.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the bereaved family, and that they be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN and CAMBRIA HERALD.

E. H. PLANK,
T. W. DICK,
C. R. MYERS,
} Committee.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, July 17, 1872.

Dear Freeman—A poor German named Simon Koklus, who has been in this place not much over a week, during which time he was at work for the Gas Company, was knocked down and run over yesterday morning by a locomotive on the Cambria Iron Co.'s railroad, and the result was one leg so terribly mangled that it had to be amputated above the knee, besides other severe contusions. The unfortunate man stepped on the track in front of the moving locomotive, and whistling and other signals of danger had no effect in warning him of his peril. He is supposed to have been intoxicated. The poor authorities have him in charge.

The District Court here has at last been suspended. Though at all times friendly to the interests of our town, we always did think that the Court aforesaid was unconstitutional, and we twice took occasion to express this thought through your columns. We now go in for the consolidation of all our boroughs into a city, which shall have but one legislature and one executive, and which shall be both constitutional and expedient—a Mayor's Court. This would also put an end to all the crimination and recrimination between the citizens of Ebensburg and Johnstown, and also to the hard feelings between ourselves. All the criminal business, so far as it pertains to misdemeanors, could be attended to here. We would have the same ordinances for all the boroughs, a lighter tax than when the District Court was in blast, a saving of cost and mileage in trifling cases, and better times all round. Let us have consolidation.

Another unprovoked attack has been made on three of your correspondents through the columns of the *Herald*. We have localized on daily and weekly papers both in our time, but we never knew of a custom which allowed locals to quarrel. This is usually left to the leading political editors. Readers of local items want news, not quarrels. Besides, there is no shadow of apology for this attack, as at least two of the three have not been writing any of late.

The editor of the *Herald* expressed regret before that he had permitted an unprovoked attack. We don't know how it is this time, but such attacks are not customary among local letter writers.

We have been invited by some scribler in the *Herald* to tell what we know about the County Superintendency. Well, we have a good deal about it. The last *School Journal*, edited by our worthy State Superintendent, Hon. J. P. Wickersham, enlightened us somewhat on that subject, and we knew a good deal before. Several persons have written Mr. Wickersham on the subject of how these Superintendents were elected—of the foul means used—how money was spent, bribes given, positions offered, tickets bought, dinners paid for, and outsiders hired to work for candidates, therefore we drop this unpleasant subject forever, unless we are hereafter driven into its discussion. Superintendents are well paid by the State for their time, and should not make office a mere *sinecure*. They are paid three times as much as teachers, and there is always enough to do if they would do it.

We had an interview the other day with an old gentleman, aged 93, named Thomas Ward. He lives on Vine street, the same one on which Mr. Weakland, another nearly ninety years old and still a stout man, as we can testify, also lives, continues to reside. Mr. Ward is very strong for his age. Some of his hairs are silvery, but most of them are black. He has never used spectacles and can yet see to read primer type. His voice is strong and his memory retentive. He was born at Standing Stone, Huntingdon county, in 1779, but came to where Baker's furnace is located when he was the age of twenty. He remembers the time from the fact that he went to school the winter before he came west, and the teacher gave him a new book, one on every page of the copy-book, which was 1799. He says there were many friendly Indians about in his young days; that is, they called themselves friendly, but he says they were treacherous. Mr. Ward can do a day's work yet when the weather is cool, but admits that it is rather warm for him now. He has made several trips on foot lately. Two years ago he walked to New Florence along the railroad, though Mr

SAVED BY THE WRONG HORSE.

BY W. L. O.

The October election of 1868 was one of unusual interest in Indiana. It was generally conceded that the result of the contest would be close, and so it proved to be, the Republican candidate for Governor only receiving a little over nine hundred majority. On the vote for Congressmen, the Democrats obtained a majority in the Senate of 6,012. In the Fourth District, Wilson, Rep., was elected by four votes.

At this time I resided at Osceola, a small village six miles from Elkhart.—The latter was then a thriving business town, about the size of the former village of Kingston. It was also a railroad junction, and the largest place in the county, consequently it possessed greater telegraphic facilities than any other place within a radius of twenty miles. Being somewhat anxious to learn the result that evening, I saddled my horse, after the polls had been closed, and rode over to Elkhart. On arriving there, I found an excited crowd surrounding the telegraph office, commenting on the returns which had just begun to come in. There were three candidates running for Congress in this District, which fact was undoubtedly the principal cause of the uproar.

I waited until one o'clock in the morning, and the figures obtained up to that time on the vote for Governor were so nearly equal that it was evident the official returns only would tell the tale.

There was just enough light to make darkness visible when I started for home. While on the road "I fell among thieves" I stopped at a little country tavern in the woods about two miles out, to get a cigar, for when a person is as hungry as I was just then, nothing except a good square meal will allay hunger like a cigar.—Even at that late hour the bar-room was partially filled with a set of noisy roughs, and liquor was being dealt out to them with an unstinted hand. I entered, leaving my horse standing with several others in front of the tavern.

The cigar was purchased and lit, and I turned to go out, when the proprietor of the "shebang," seeing that I had just come from Elkhart, asked me who was elected Governor according to the latest dispatches. I replied that the result was yet in doubt, when suddenly a thick set, rascally-looking fellow stepped up, shook his fist in my face, and informed me, in not very choice language, that I lied. After picking himself up from the floor, he drew from one of his boots an enlarged edition of an Arkansas toothpick, and then this benighted Hoosier "went for" me. As he had a "flush hand," I thought "discretion was the better part of valor," and passed—out of the door.

Hurriedly mounting my horse, I started off for home on a gallop, but not a moment too soon, for the blood-thirsty mancarver threw himself on another horse and immediately pursued. A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, and in a very few minutes I found I was gradually gaining. While leaning over the neck of my pony, to keep from being brushed off my seat by projecting branches, I passed a small clearing, where it was not quite so dark, and was astonished to find that circumstances had made me a horse thief. The animal on which I was riding had a white face, while my own pony, which was probably carrying my pursuer, was a splendid sorrel.

However, I had an excellent trade, and although the half crazy demon behind used his Bowie in place of a spur to urge on his beast, he gained but little. I now discovered two pistols in the holsters on either side of the saddle, and quickly drawing them out, fired twice at the ruffian, who was only about fifty yards behind. Owing to the darkness neither shot had any effect, except to bring out a whole broadside of useless profanity, and we still rode at the top of our speed.

In a little while we were "out of the woods," but it came near being in my case "out of the frying-pan into the fire." Just as I came to a turn in the road on the outskirts of the forest, from behind a low stone wall, directly in front, rose the scarcely distinguishable forms of four men, with firearms. They immediately "drew bead" on me. I thought I would have to "go under," but endeavored to dash past, leaning over, *a la* Comanche, as much as possible. A gentleman who was saved from drowning, after going down for the third time, once told me that, in the few seconds occupied in sinking, all the more prominent deeds of his life passed in quick succession before his mind.

At that moment I also seemed to be looking into a mirror of the past, yet I did not lose my self-possession. The very next instant (it seemed at least five minutes to me) one of the mysterious four called out, "Don't fire! It's Jim! Don't you know the horse? Some one's after him!" I saw that as it was too dark for him to discover my identity, he recognized the horse, and supposed the rider was his comrade. So, imitating the Hoosier's coarse voice as well as I could, I grunted, "Stop that fellow behind!" and rode on as fast as possible, not desirous of waiting for the *denouement* which I knew must soon take place. All this occupied scarcely one-tenth of the time I have taken to relate it. It was a lucky mistake for me, for in another moment I heard the report of several rifles, but as no bullets whistled in my neighborhood, I rightly conjectured that the cold lead had been administered to "Jim." A snarling yell soon announced that this "Tragedy of Errors," had been discovered, but no further pursuit was made.

When I reached Osceola, I put "white face" in the stable and went to bed.—Being a little excited over my peculiar horse trade, I was of course, visited with a nightmare. In the morning I called at the office of the only justice of the peace which the village afforded, and stated the facts of the case as I have given them.

Before nine o'clock a large party visited the scene of the shooting. My poor pony was found dead, having evidently been killed outright, and a profusion of blood on the leaves at the side of the road left no doubt that "Jim" had been severely wounded. The entire gang had disappeared, no one could tell whither, carrying their disabled "pal" with them.

They had long been well and unfavorably known in Pulaski and Cass counties as unmitigated scoundrels, cut-throats of the first water. They lived much in the same style as the celebrated Lowry gang in North Carolina. They had but lately changed their base of operations, having lost one of their number in an unsuccessful night attack on a stage-coach, which event made matters unpleasantly warm in that region for "road agents."

As none of the gang were ever afterward heard from, I kept the "wrong horse" as a trophy. The pistols are in the office of the Sheriff of St. Joseph county, where "Jim" or any of his murderous crew may identify and claim them—if they think it expedient.

District Court of United States } *In Bankruptcy.*
for the
Western District of Penn'a. }

In the matter of Albert G. Fry, George Duerr and William Holzner, trading as Fry, Duerr & Co., Bankrupts.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS.:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Fry, Duerr & Co., of the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, adjudged Bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Ebensburg, in said District, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of John Brotherline, Esq., on the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq.) one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal
July 6, 1872. for said District.

District Court of United States } *In Bankruptcy.*
for the
Western District of Penn'a. }

In the matter of Albert G. Fry, Bankrupt.

Western District of Pennsylvania, SS:

A Warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Albert G. Fry, of the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, who has been duly adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Ebensburg, in said District, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of John Brotherline, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District, at the office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq. A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal
July 6, 1872. for said District.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Plur. Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 22d day of JULY next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title, and interest of David Burkhart of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Michael Burkhart, Peter Hite, and others, containing sixty-eight acres, more or less, about thirty acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a two story frame house, a one story frame stable, and a log barn, now in the occupancy of David Burkhart. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Dr. John J. Krise, M. D. DANIEL WAGNER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 29th, 1872.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Expon. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 22d day of JULY next, at one o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title, interest of Joseph Hollen, of, in, and to a piece or parcel of land, situate in White Township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of Daniel Glass, William Smith, and others, containing twenty acres, more or less, about five acres of which are cleared, having erected thereon a two and a half story log house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of J. M. Troxell. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 29th, 1872.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Ann Evans, late of Ebensburg Borough, Cambria county, deceased:

Take notice, That an inquest will be held at the late residence of Ann Evans, deceased, in Ebensburg Borough, Cambria county, on MONDAY, the 22d day of JULY, next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the Real Estate of said deceased to and among her children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 26, 1872. 3t.

EBENSBURG
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

ADMINISTATOR'S NOTICE—Estate of ADAM ROHRABAUGH, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Rorabaugh, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to the estate in question are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

June 8.-6t.* JOHN ROHRABAUGH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of WM. DOUGHERTY, dec'd.

Having been granted Letters of Administration on the estate of William Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, the undersigned hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. CONDON, Adm'r.
Summitville, June 22, 1872.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of PAT'K DOUGHERTY, dec'd.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Pat'k Dougherty, late of Washington township, Cambria county, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made immediately, and those having claims will please present them duly probated for settlement.

JAMES W. CONDON, Adm'r.
Summitville, June 22, 1872.-6t.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MISS. E. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg, Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [junel-ly.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of the ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COALs, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive due attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, May 25, 1872.-tf.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row.—All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful knowledge to all. Sent free for two stamps. Address Dr. BONAPARTE & Co., Cincinnati, O.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES SO QUICK SO LASTING ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Stubborn Discharge from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in producing a sufficient change with the blood, and wasting tissue with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins, Take it.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing, and was reduced to a mere skeleton, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and two boxes of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE — FREE FROM ALCOHOL — R. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA — EUREKA — VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r, **R. H. McDONALD & CO.,** Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

F. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES F. NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
olonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

WM. H. SECHLER, Ebensburg. T. R. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

SECHLER & SCANLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Advice given in English and German.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....GEO. A. BERRY.

SHOEMAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
March 11, 1871. *EBENSBURG, PA.*

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [jan.20.-tf.]

Schedule of Papers which will be Free of Stamps after Oct. 1st.

An internal revenue circular now in preparation gives the following list of papers and documents on which stamp duties will be abolished after the 1st of October next:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.
Affidavits.
All agreements or contracts, or renewals of the same.
Appraisements of value or damages, or for any other purpose.
Assignment of a lease, mortgage, policy, or insurance, or anything else.
Bills of exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of the kind now taxed by stamps.
Bills of sale of any kind.
Bonds of indictment of any kind.
Bond, administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamps.
Broker's notes.
Certificates of measurement of anything.
Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamps.
Charter, or its renewal, or a charter party of any kind.
All contracts or agreements.
Conveyance, or any part of the work of conveyance.
Indorsements of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.
Entry, for consumption, warehousing or withdrawal.
Gaugers' returns.
Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc., (life, marine, in and and fire.)
Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.
Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognotive, appeals, warrants, etc, letters of administration, testamentary, etc.
Manifests at Custom house, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.
Mortgage of any kind.
Passage tickets to any place in the world.
Pawner's checks.
Power of attorney for any purpose.
Probate of will of any kind.
Promissory note of anything.
Protest of any kind.
Quit-claim deed.
Receipts. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.
Sheriff's return.
Trust deed.
Warehouse receipt.
Warrant of attorney.
Weigher's return, of any character.

The only stamp tax retained on any business or legal document or written paper of any kind is the two-cent stamp on bank checks.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of SHOEMAKER & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

YERS & LLOYD.
Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CHEAP GOODS! GOODS CHEAP!

THE undersigned would announce to his patrons and the public generally, that he has just received a large and elegant stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, HATS, CAPS, &c., TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SOAPS, &c.; TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFFS, PERFUMERIES, NOTIONS, &c.; OIL, LAMPS, LAMP FIXTURES, WALL PAPES, WINDOW BLINDS, &c., besides a general varietr of other goods. Call soon and see the bargains I am offering.

JAS. A. MAHER,
June 1, 1872.-3m. SUMMIT, PA.

GEO. W. OATMAN.....J. GALLITZIN LAKE.

OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-ly.*]

1872. SPRING. 1872.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,* of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pear Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR
UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.
CLINTON STREET
DRAPER & TAILOR,
Andrew Moses,

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS,
PRICES REDUCED!
And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or